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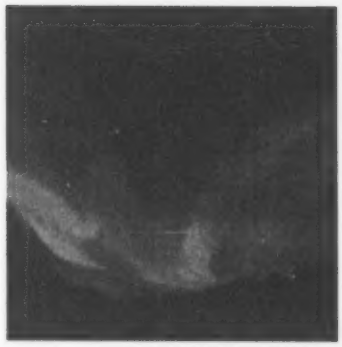
Portrait of Official-Language Minorities in Canada: Francophones in Saskatchewan



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Introduction

This demolinguistic portrait of the French-speaking population in Saskatchewan was undertaken with the financial support of Canadian Heritage's Official Languages Secretariat, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (HRSDC) and Justice Canada. It is the sixth in a series of demolinguistic portraits of official-language minorities in Canada, prepared by Statistics Canada's Language Statistics Section.

This study paints a general statistical portrait of the official-language minority in Saskatchewan based on data from censuses of population and the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities in Canada, conducted in 2006. The purpose of such a portrait is to present a set of characteristics, behaviours and perceptions of the minority official-language population, exploiting the analytical opportunities contained in the data.

This document is intended to be neither a mere collection of tables nor an in-depth study of the demolinguistic dynamics of the French-speaking population in Saskatchewan. It presents a range of information on themes and issues that will interest official-language minorities and anyone interested in the past, present and future situation of minority official-language populations in Canada.

Section 1 of this demolinguistic portrait concerns the criteria used in this document to define Saskatchewan's French-speaking population. It also provides a brief description of the data sources used.

Section 2 presents varied information on the evolution of the French-speaking population and its geographic distribution and concentration in Saskatchewan. This includes a series of appended maps and a detailed table on the number, relative weight and distribution of the French-speaking population in Saskatchewan.

Section 3 concerns the main factors that affect or are affected by changes over time in this province's French-speaking population: fertility; the transmission of mother tongue and the effect of exogamy; the age structure; intragenerational linguistic mobility; and interprovincial and international migration. It also discusses the use of French in the public sphere and how the ability to conduct a conversation in that language has evolved according to mother-tongue group.

Section 4 of this portrait looks at a few sectors essential to the vitality of minority official-language communities, as identified in the *Roadmap for Canada's Linguistic Duality 2008–2013: Acting for the Future*[1] : health, justice, education and the media, the arts and culture. It also provides statistics on community participation, employment and income characteristics, and the use of French at work.

The last section of this portrait presents statistics on Francophones' identity and their perceptions regarding the presence of French in their community, the provision of federal government services in French, the respect for linguistic rights, and the perceived importance that people are working to develop the Francophone community.

1. When referring to this federal government official language strategy, the expression "Roadmap" will be used throughout this report.

Section 1 Definitions of Saskatchewan's French-speaking population

This statistical portrait of Saskatchewan's official-language minority contains information drawn from variables from the Canadian censuses, which until 2006 included no fewer than six questions or sub-questions on official languages, namely: knowledge of official languages, language spoken most often at home, other languages spoken on a regular basis at home, mother tongue, language used most often at work, and other languages used on a regular basis at work.

What is the definition of the minority official-language group in Saskatchewan? How is a Francophone defined? There is actually no established definition. For historical reasons, Statistics Canada has generally used the criterion of mother tongue, that is, the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood at the time of the census. Statistics based on mother tongue have the advantage of being roughly comparable going back more than half a century.

Other criteria are also used, opening the way for either more inclusive or more restrictive definitions of French-speaking persons. Thus, does the definition of the Francophone population in Saskatchewan apply to the roughly 17,000 persons who reported French as their mother tongue in the 2006 Census,[2] the 15,000 persons with French as their first official language spoken,[3] or the 13,000 persons[4] who speak French most often (5,000) or on a regular basis (8,000) at home? Or should a broader definition be considered? Such a definition might include all of the approximately 48,000 French speakers, or indeed more if we include young children who do not speak French, but who have at least one parent whose mother tongue is French. These are just a few examples of the variables that can be used to define language groups.[5]

Also, in choosing a strategy for estimating a language group, it is important to take into account at least two main options. On the one hand, if the objective is to enumerate the population considering all language groups on an equal basis—in other words, treating them symmetrically and creating mutually exclusive categories for estimating them (e.g., English, French, Other)—then this implies an appropriate allocation of multiple responses. In such a case, the French-mother-tongue population of Saskatchewan would be 16,800 persons. On the other hand, if one wishes to focus on a single language group (e.g., Francophones), one can broaden the criteria for inclusion without being concerned about the implicit overlap between language groups. In this case, the number of persons with French as their mother tongue in Saskatchewan would be more than 17,600.

This statistical portrait of Saskatchewan Francophones mainly uses two criteria: mother tongue and first official language spoken. The latter criterion is now used increasingly to define language groups in studies on official-language minorities. The reason for this is that the composition of the Canadian population has shifted over the years, calling on researchers to redefine or broaden the concept of Francophone group or community: a significant number of persons whose mother tongue is neither French nor English nevertheless use French either predominantly or commonly in their daily lives.

The concept of "first official language spoken" was created based on a number of considerations. Firstly, the substantial increase in immigration to Canada since the mid-1980s has had the effect of increasing the size of the population with a mother tongue other than French or English (20% in 2006). Such persons are often designated as "allophones." This term also includes persons who have an Aboriginal mother tongue.

Since an allophone cannot be a Francophone by reason of mother tongue but can become one by adopting French most often at home or in the public sphere, the question arises as to how to designate an individual's first official language or, more specifically, how to allocate allophones between French and English based on their reported knowledge of either official language.

2. The number is approximately 17,600 if all single and multiple responses mentioning French are included (see Table 3.6).
3. Includes all single responses and half of English and French responses.
4. This number includes all single and multiple responses mentioning French.
5. To cite only one example, in June 2009, the Ontario government adopted a new, inclusive definition of the Francophone population (IDF) (formerly defined according to the mother tongue criterion). This definition is fairly similar to the one based on first official language spoken, except that it also includes French-mother tongue persons who understand French but can no longer conduct a conversation in it.

Questions of this type led to the development of different variants of the concept of first official language spoken (Statistics Canada, 1989). This concept echoes the spirit of the current version of the *Official Languages Act* (1988) which specifies, in section 32(2), that the government may consider "*the English or French linguistic minority population of the area served by an office or facility, the particular characteristics of that population and the proportion of that population to the total population of that area.*"

The concept of first official language was chosen by the federal government in December 1991, in the Official Languages Regulations (*Communications with and Services to the Public*). Section 2 of the Regulations describes the method used to determine "the first official language spoken," namely the first of the two variants presented by Statistics Canada (1989), a method that successively takes into account the responses to the following questions: knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and language spoken most often at home. The "first official language spoken" variable is thus not a census question but is instead derived from three questions in the language module of the census.

The concept of first official language spoken (FOLS) serves to allocate the Canadian population between the country's two main language groups. In Canada, just over 97% of the population has either English or French as a first official language spoken. The residual portion is comprised of persons who have neither English nor French as a mother tongue or main home language and cannot conduct a conversation in either of the two official languages (1.6%), as well as persons who know both English and French but who cannot be assigned one or the other of the two official languages on the basis of the three census variables used for this purpose (1.1%).

Unlike the population with French as a mother tongue, the Francophone population according to the FOLS criterion excludes most persons for whom French is the mother tongue but who reported being unable to conduct a conversation in French at the time of the census. Also, it includes persons with an "other" mother tongue (i.e., other than French or English) who speak French most often at home as well as those who, while having an "other" language as the main home language, can also conduct a conversation in French but not in English. It also includes half the persons who can conduct a conversation in English and French and who speak an "other" language or both official languages most often at home.

This report will draw a statistical portrait of Francophones in Saskatchewan, primarily using the FOLS criterion, but when relevant, it will also draw from information on mother tongue.[6] Following the practice of the Treasury Board Secretariat, Saskatchewan's Francophone population, or Francophone minority, will refer here to persons having only French as their first official language spoken (FOLS) and half the population who have both French and English as their FOLS, (and for whom it is not possible to assign only French or only English based on responses to the three variables mentioned above).

6. In this report, the terms "Francophone," "French-speaking" and "Franco-Saskatchewanian" will be used interchangeably. Except when referring specifically to Francophones by the mother tongue criterion, this report uses the criterion of first official language spoken to designate the Francophone or French-speaking population. In this regard, the target population in this report differs slightly from the one in the report on the first results of the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (2006), which were published in December 2007 (Corbeil, Grenier and Lafrenière, 2007).

Data sources

This portrait of the French-speaking population in Saskatchewan contains information drawn from Canadian censuses from 1951 to 2006 and the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM)[7] conducted in 2006 by Statistics Canada.

Census: The census data contained in this report are drawn from the long census questionnaire, completed by 20% of households and including 61 questions of which 7 are language-related.

Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM): This is a cross-sectional sample survey. Respondents to the SVOLM were selected from the sample of persons who completed the long questionnaire in the 2006 Census.

The survey focuses on Canada's official-language minorities, namely French-speaking persons outside Quebec and English-speaking persons in Quebec. The data can be used to gain a deeper understanding of the current situation of individuals belonging to these two groups on subjects as varied as education in the minority language, access to different services in the minority language (the health care sector in particular), language practices in daily activities both in the home and outside the home, and matters of linguistic identity.

7. For any information on the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, the reader is invited to visit the Statistics Canada website at: http://www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=5099&lang=fr&db=imdb&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2

Section 2 Evolution of the population by mother tongue and first official language spoken

2.1 Change in the population by mother tongue

From 1951 and 1996, the total population of Saskatchewan grew by 17%. While the province's population was 831,725 persons in 1951, it was 976,615 in 1996 (see Table 2.1). Since then, the total population of the province has declined from one census to the next, totalling 953,845 Saskatchewanians in 2006. When examined on the basis of mother tongue, these statistics show an increase between 1951 and 1996 that is entirely attributable to the English-mother-tongue population, which went from 515,875 to 823,745. The French-mother-tongue and "other"-mother-tongue populations steadily declined from 1951 through to 2006, going from 36,815 and 279,040, respectively, in 1951 to 16,790 and 121,675 in 2006. These populations therefore decreased by more than half in 55 years. However, since 1996, the English-mother-tongue population has also declined, going from 823,745 to 815,380 in 2006.

Table 2.1
Population by mother tongue, Saskatchewan, 1951 to 2006

Year	Mother tongue						
	Total	French		English		Other languages	
	number	number	%	number	%	number	%
1951	**831,725**	36,815	4.4	515,875	62.0	279,040	33.5
1961	**925,180**	36,165	3.9	638,155	69.0	250,860	27.1
1971	**926,245**	31,795	3.4	685,025	74.0	209,425	22.6
1981	**956,445**	25,090	2.6	767,110	80.2	164,250	17.2
1991	**976,040**	21,795	2.2	812,600	83.3	141,645	14.5
1996	**976,615**	19,900	2.0	823,745	84.3	132,965	13.6
2001	**963,150**	18,635	1.9	822,640	85.4	121,885	12.7
2006	**953,845**	16,790	1.8	815,380	85.5	121,675	12.8

Note:
Except for the 1951 to 1971 censuses, multiple responses were equally redistributed among the three main linguistic groups. Due to the random rounding of numbers, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the numbers presented in the table.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1951 to 2006.

Table 2.2 shows the average annual growth rate for the population of each mother tongue group since 1951. For the French-mother-tongue group, the average annual growth rate has been negative since 1951. Although from 1951 to 1961 the rate was practically nil, it has since ranged between -1.21% and -2.11%. The finding is similar for the "other" mother-tongue group, whose population declined fairly constantly from 1951 to 2001, with an average rate of variation between -1.01% and -2.16%. However, between 2001 and 2006, the "other"-mother-tongue group's numbers showed almost no change. For its part, the English-mother-tongue group experienced its strongest growth between 1951 and 1961 with a growth rate exceeding 2%. Between 1961 and 1991, the rate hovered around 1% and since 1996, it has been negative but very close to a nil value.

Table 2.2
Yearly average population growth rate by mother tongue, Saskatchewan, 1951 to 2006

Period	Mother tongue		
	French	English	Other languages
	percentage		
1951 to 1961	-0.18	2.37	-1.01
1961 to 1971	-1.21	0.73	-1.65
1971 to 1981	-2.11	1.20	-2.16
1981 to 1991	-1.31	0.59	-1.38
1991 to 1996	-1.74	0.27	-1.23
1996 to 2001	-1.27	-0.03	-1.67
2001 to 2006	-1.98	-0.18	-0.03

Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1951 to 2006.

The French-mother-tongue population outside Quebec resides mainly in two of its bordering provinces. The provinces of Ontario and New Brunswick alone accounted for 76% of all Francophones living outside Quebec in 2006. That same year, Saskatchewan Francophones accounted for 1.7% of the French-mother-tongue population outside Quebec. This is a decrease compared to 1951, when the proportion was 5.1% (see Table 2.3). In Saskatchewan, Franco-Saskatchewanians account for 1.8% of the province's population. For the English-mother-tongue and "other"-mother-tongue populations, the proportions are 85.5% and 12.8%, respectively (see Table 2.1).

Table 2.3
Number and proportion of Francophones in Saskatchewan within the Francophone population outside Quebec, 1951 to 2006

Year	French mother tongue		Proportion of Francophones in Saskatchewan
	Saskatchewan	Canada less Quebec	
	number		percentage
1951	36,815	721,820	5.1
1961	36,165	853,460	4.2
1971	31,795	926,295	3.4
1981	25,090	923,605	2.7
1991	21,795	976,415	2.2
1996	19,900	970,210	2.1
2001	18,635	980,275	1.9
2006	16,790	975,390	1.7

Notes:
The term Francophone refers to the mother tongue. Except for the 1951 to 1971 censuses, multiple responses were equally redistributed among the three main linguistic groups.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1951 to 2006.

2.2 Evolution of the population by first official language spoken

As described in Section 1, the criterion of the first official language spoken (FOLS) offers a more inclusive definition of the Francophone population: it allows persons with mother tongues other than English or French to be included in the Anglophone or Francophone population. Most persons with "other" mother tongues usually fall into the majority FOLS group. As with the English-speaking group, the population with French as first official language spoken is usually larger than the French-mother-tongue population in a province such as Ontario, for example, where a large proportion of persons have a mother tongue other than French or English. In other cases, such as New Brunswick, the use of the FOLS criterion yields practically the same result as the mother tongue criterion, since persons with "other" mother tongues in that province comprise only 2.6% of the population. In Saskatchewan, use of the FOLS criterion only slightly affects the number of the Francophone population, despite a strong allophone presence. The relative share of the Francophone minority (according to the first official language spoken criterion) within the overall population of Saskatchewan is 1.6% (14,850 persons) (see Table 2.4) while that of the French-mother-tongue population is 1.8% (16,790 persons) (after equal allocation of multiple responses). As to the Anglophone population, its relative share is 86% according to the mother tongue criterion and 98% according to the FOLS criterion, which demonstrates the strong historical tendency for allophones to adopt English.

Table 2.4
Population by first official language spoken, Saskatchewan, 1971 to 2006

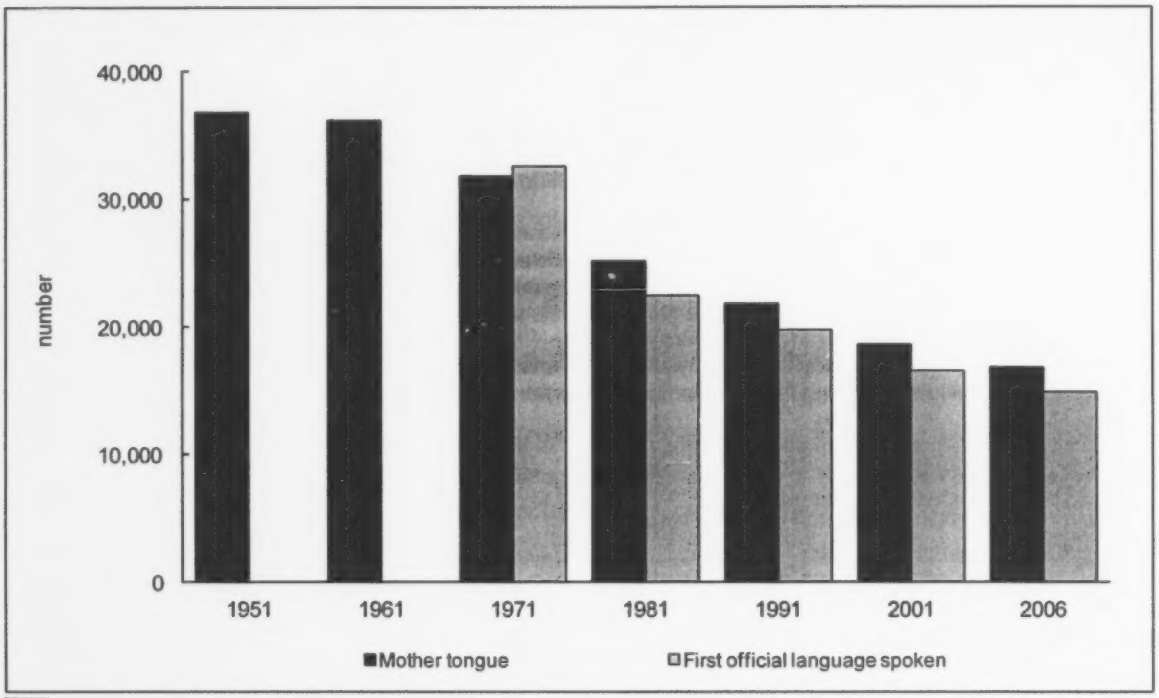
Year	First official language spoken										
	Total	French		English		English and French		Neither English nor French		Francophone minority[1]	
	number	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
1971	**926,240**	32,135	3.5	882,165	95.2	830	0.1	11,115	1.2	32,550	3.5
1981	**956,440**	21,800	2.3	926,420	96.9	1,370	0.1	6,850	0.7	22,485	2.4
1991	**976,040**	19,315	2.0	950,350	97.4	975	0.1	5,395	0.6	19,805	2.0
1996	**976,615**	17,310	1.8	953,775	97.7	810	0.1	4,720	0.5	17,720	1.8
2001	**963,115**	16,195	1.7	943,235	97.9	685	0.1	3,000	0.3	16,540	1.7
2006	**953,845**	14,475	1.5	935,495	98.1	750	0.1	3,130	0.3	14,850	1.6

1. Total of French first official language spoken (FOLS) and half of English and French FOLS.
Note: Due to the random rounding of numbers, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the numbers presented in the table.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 to 2006.

Looking at the results shown in Chart 2.1, it appears that since 1981, the size of the French-mother-tongue population has been larger than the one of the Francophone minority (according to the first official language spoken criterion). When the French-mother-tongue population is equal to the French FOLS population, this means that persons with mother tongues other than English or French are not integrating linguistically to the advantage of the minority language. When the French-mother-tongue population is larger than the French FOLS population, this means that not only are "other"-mother-tongue persons not being integrated, but some of them whose mother tongue is French know English but no longer know French well enough to conduct a conversation in it. For this reason, they are included in the English FOLS group.

Between 1971 and 2006, the difference between the French-mother-tongue population and the French FOLS population varied slightly. While in 1971 the gap was 755 persons, it was more than 2,600 persons in 1981. Since 1991, the gap has been in the range of 2,000 persons. Also, since 1981, the French-mother-tongue population has exceeded the French FOLS population. However, both these sub-populations have decreased in number.

Chart 2.1
Number of persons with French as mother tongue and as first official language spoken, Saskatchewan, 1951 to 2006



Note:
Since the question on language used most often at home was asked for the first time on the 1971 Census, we cannot derive the first official language spoken variable before 1971. Except for the 1951 to 1971 censuses, multiple responses were equally redistributed.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1951 to 2006.

2.3 Geographic distribution of the population with French as first official language spoken

The proportion of the Francophone minority within the Saskatchewan population is 1.6%. Nearly 60% of Saskatchewan's Francophones reside in three census divisions (CDs): No. 6 (19% or 2,853 persons), No. 11 (22% or 3,325 persons) and No. 15 (18% or 2,653 persons). Census division No. 6 includes the Regina census metropolitan area (CMA), while CD No. 11 includes 20 of the 24 census subdivisions in the large Saskatoon CMA. Census division No. 15 includes the census subdivisions of Prince Albert and St. Louis (see Appendix A). On their own, the census subdivisions of Regina and Saskatoon account for respectively 17% and 19% of Saskatchewan Francophones.

2.4 Relative proportion within municipalities of residence and geographic concentration index

In this portrait of Saskatchewan Francophones, we do not merely present aggregate information on the province's Francophones as a whole. Since Francophones are not distributed evenly among the various geographic entities, and since their proportion varies from one census division (CD) or census subdivision (CSD) to another within the regions, it is quite useful to present statistics that take into account their relative share within their municipality of residence. In other words, the proportion of Francophones within their municipality has more influence on their perceptions and their linguistic practices than does their proportion within a larger region.

We therefore examined the distribution of Francophones according to the relative weight of their language group within their municipality of residence (see Table 2.5). This revealed that the majority (82%) of Saskatchewan Francophones live in municipalities where they constitute less than 10% of the population. Moreover, 10% of Saskatchewan Francophones live in a municipality where their relative weight is between 10% and 29%, and 8% live in a municipality where they constitute between 30 and 49% of the population. In the province as a whole, less than one percent of Francophones live in municipalities in which they constitute the majority.[8]

Table 2.5
Number and proportion of Francophones by their relative weight within the municipality of residence, Saskatchewan, 2006

Relative weight within the municipality	Francophone	
	number	percentage
0 to 9%	12,100	81.6
10 to 29%	1,460	9.9
30 to 49%	1,160	7.8
50 to 69%	110	0.8
70% and over	...	...
Total	**14,830**	**100.0**

Notes:
The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken. The total number of persons with French as first official language spoken differs slightly from the numbers in other tables presented in this portrait. This difference results from the random rounding and random distribution mode of the "English-French" category.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table A-1 in Appendix A and the geographical maps preceding it show the relative weight of the Francophone population within each of the census divisions and selected census subdivisions included in them in 2006.

Information on the proportion of Francophones within their municipality of residence is quite useful in analysing Francophones' perceptions and language behaviours. However, the municipalities vary in size, and in the case of urban agglomerations, for example, this information does not reveal whether Francophones are spread throughout the municipality or are concentrated in certain specific areas.

8. All the Francophones who live in a municipality where they constitute between 50% and 69% reside in the same census subdivision, Zenon Park, which is part of census division No. 14.

As already noted, Francophones live in specific regions, within which their proportion within municipalities is variable. It is also useful to distinguish municipalities where Francophones are concentrated in a specific part of the geographic area from those where they do not exhibit any particular concentration. For this purpose, the distribution of Francophones throughout the geographic area is presented here using a concentration index,[9] which casts new light on the minority/majority ratio. Table 2.6 shows the usefulness of such a concept.

Such information is highly useful in that the concentration of a language group within a given area, like its relative weight, will influence the potential language practices of its members.

Table 2.6
Distribution of Francophones according to the concentration index within their municipality of residence, Saskatchewan, 2006

Concentration in the municipality	percentage
Weak	79.4
Average	14.7
Strong	5.9
Total	**100.0**

Note: The term Francophone refers to the total of French first official language spoken (FOLS) and half of the French and English FOLS.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 2.6 shows that while a large majority (79%) of Franco-Saskatchewanians are weakly concentrated within their municipality of residence, 15% of them show an average level of concentration and 6% a strong one.

9. Refer to Appendix D for a description of concentration index and the concept of dissemination area.

Section 3 Factors influencing the evolution of the French-mother-tongue population

How the language groups in a given province or region evolve depends on the combined effect of different factors: on the one hand, the determinants of natural increase—fertility and mortality—and on the other hand, internal and international migration. An additional factor is intergenerational linguistic continuity, that is, the mother-to-child transmission of the mother tongue.[10] An additional factor will be described in this section, namely intragenerational linguistic continuity, or its obverse, language transfer or substitution. The latter, while it has no direct bearing on how a language group evolves in the short term, can nevertheless have a major long-term influence, in that the language predominantly used in the home is generally the one transmitted to the children.

This section will mainly focus on the French-mother-tongue group in Saskatchewan. However, some of the analysis, particularly on interprovincial migration and international immigration, will also cover the population with French as the first official language spoken.

3.1 Fertility

In Canada, during the first half of the twentieth century, differences in fertility between language groups partly accounted for the growth or maintenance of the population of some groups in relation to others.

Data drawn from the censuses show that the fertility rate of Francophone women declined so steeply that over a period of 30 years (1956-1961 to 1981-1986), the average number of children per woman went from 5.43 to 2.13 (see Table 3.1). There was also a drop in fertility among women with English as their mother tongue, but it was slightly less dramatic, going from 4.20 to 2.03 during the same period. During the periods 1986 to 1991 and 1991 to 1996, the total fertility rate of Francophone women picked up while that of Anglophone women stabilized. Since then, while the rate for Francophone women fell below the level of two children per woman and then climbed back to 2.03 (period 2001 to 2006), the rate for Anglophone women continued its decline that began in the period 1951 to 1956, reaching 1.86 in the period 2001-2006.

Demographers have determined that in the current conditions of low mortality, the replacement level corresponds to a rate of 2.1, that is, 2,100 children per 1,000 women. As Table 3.1 shows, the fertility level of Francophone women has fallen below this replacement level since the period from 1996 to 2001, while for Anglophone women this phenomenon occurred much earlier, during the period from 1981 to 1986. For women with an "other"-mother-tongue, the total fertility rate remained above the replacement level during the period from 2001 to 2006.

Since the period from 1981 to 1986, the fertility rate of women with a mother tongue other than English or French has exceeded that of their Francophone counterparts. In this regard, however, caution is warranted when examining the effect of a higher total fertility rate for "other"-mother-tongue women. This phenomenon does not necessarily translate into an increase in this group's population compared to the others. As will be seen further on, the transmission of another to children—generally the community's majority language is a significant phenomenon.

10. Of course, a language is also transmitted from fathers to their children, but it is usually the mother's language that predominates.

Table 3.1
Total fertility rate by mother tongue, Saskatchewan, 1956 to 2006

Five-year period	Children per woman			
	All languages	French	English	Other languages
	number			
1956 to 1961	4.35	5.43	4.20	4.52
1961 to 1966	4.15	5.00	3.99	4.39
1966 to 1971	3.02	3.43	2.83	3.55
1971 to 1976	2.54	2.59	2.41	2.54
1976 to 1981	2.23	2.54	2.14	2.23
1981 to 1986	2.12	2.13	2.03	2.93
1986 to 1991	2.10	2.22	2.04	2.62
1991 to 1996	2.06	2.30	2.01	2.56
1996 to 2001	1.95	1.89	1.91	2.38
2001 to 2006	1.92	2.03	1.86	2.37

Note: The method used to calculate the fertility rate is taken from Lachapelle (1988).
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1956 to 2006.

3.2 Transmission of mother tongue and the effect of exogamy

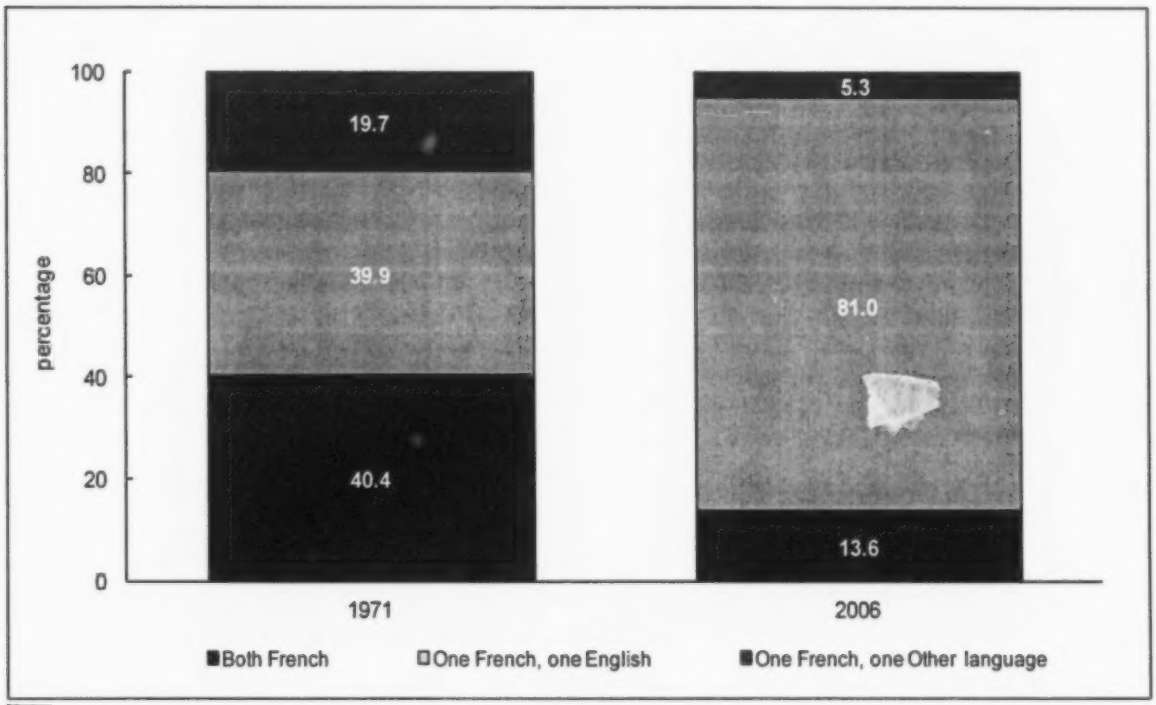
Although the total fertility rate provides useful information on the number of births within different mother-tongue groups, it does not shed light on the mother tongue transmitted to children. The tendency to transmit a language to one's children varies according to a number of factors; one of the most important of these is the geographic concentration of the population comprising a given language group. This geographic concentration factor also influences the propensity to form an exogamous couple, that is, a couple in which the spouses[11] do not have the same mother tongue. Also, the lower the geographic concentration or relative weight of a language group in a given community, the lower the propensity of parents to transmit the minority language. In the 2006 Census, the proportion of children in Saskatchewan living in a family with at least one French-mother-tongue parent to whom French was transmitted as a mother tongue was 21%.

Between 1971 and 2006, the proportion of children from a French-English exogamous family among all families with at least one French-mother-tongue parent increased in Saskatchewan, going from 40% to 81% (see Chart 3.1). Conversely, the share of children living in an endogamous family with both parents having French as their mother tongue declined substantially, from 40% in 1971 to 14% in 2006. By the same token, the proportion of children with one French-speaking parent and a parent with an "other"-mother-tongue also decreased, going from 20% in 1971 to 5% in 2006.

During the same period, the proportion of French-English exogamous couples among all couples with one French-mother-tongue spouse increased strongly, going from 40% to 71%. Thus, the proportion of endogamous couples in which both spouses had French as a mother tongue and the proportion of French-"other"-language exogamous couples fell between 1971 and 2006, going from 40% to 19% and from 19% to 10%, respectively.

11. The term "spouse" includes persons that are legally married as well as those that are in a common-law union.

Chart 3.1
Proportion of children under 18 years of age living in a family where at least one parent is of French-mother tongue, by mother tongue of parents, Saskatchewan, 1971 and 2006

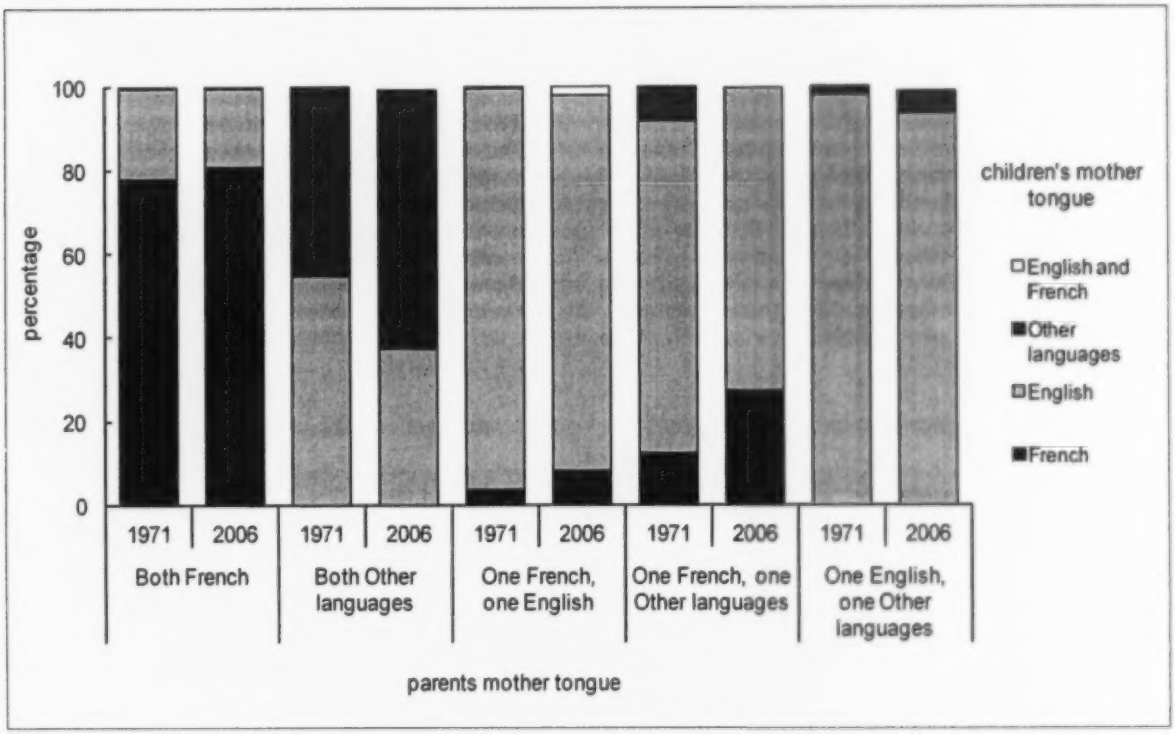


Note:
For 2006, multiple responses were equally redistributed among language groups. The 1971 Census database does not include multiple responses.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 and 2006.

Because of the increase in the proportion of French-English exogamous couples between 1971 and 2006, one might expect to see a decrease in the rate of transmission of the minority language (in this case, French) to children. But though French had been passed on to 4% of the children under 18 years of age of French-English exogamous couples in 1971, the proportion was 8% in 2006 (see Chart 3.2). There was also an increase in the transmission of French to the children of French-"other"-language exogamous couples, from 12% to 27% during the same period. It would appear that one factor explaining this rise was an increase in the number of children attending French-language schools.

Chart 3.2 also shows that among Francophone endogamous couples, the transmission of French to children under 18 years of age remained fairly stable, going from 78% in 1971 to 81% in 2006.

Chart 3.2
Mother tongue of children under 18 years of age by mother tongue of parents, Saskatchewan, 1971 and 2006



Note:
For 2006, only single responses were used for the parents, whereas in the case of children, among the multiple responses, only the English and French category was taken into account. The 1971 Census database does not include multiple responses.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 and 2006.

Between 1971 and 2006, there was an increase in the rate of transmission of French to the children of French-English exogamous couples. This increase is larger among families in which the mother, rather than the father, is the French-mother-tongue parent. Thus, the census data show that the rate of transmission of French by French-mother-tongue mothers to their children rose sharply, from 4% in 1971 to 15% in 2006, whereas the rate for French-mother-tongue fathers went from 4% to 7% over the same period.

One might expect that this increase in the transmission of French would be due in part to an increase in the knowledge of French among non-Francophone spouses of Francophones. But in the case of Saskatchewan, while French was more often transmitted to children in 2006 than it was in 1971, the proportion of spouses with a mother tongue other than French who could conduct a conversation in French and English exhibited an uneven pattern depending on the couple's language combination (see Table 3.2). While 11% of Anglophone male spouses with a Francophone female spouse reported being able to conduct a conversation in French in 1971, the proportion in 2006 was 6%. There was a similar decrease among male and female spouses with a mother tongue other than French or English. Among the latter, between 4% and 6% were able to conduct a conversation in French in 2006, whereas the corresponding proportions were 8% and 11% in 1971.

Only English-speaking women with a French-speaking male spouse were proportionally more likely to report being able to conduct a conversation in French in 2006 (11%) than in 1971 (7%). Furthermore, they had the highest rate of French-English bilingualism of all non Francophone spouses in exogamous unions.

Table 3.2
Proportion of spouses with a mother tongue other than French who can conduct a conversation in both English and French, by the couple's language combination, Saskatchewan, 1971 and 2006

Couple's language combination	1971	2006
	percentage	
English male spouse and French female spouse	11.0	5.6
French male spouse and English female spouse	6.8	11.2
Other language male spouse and French female spouse	8.2	3.9
French male spouse and other language female spouse	11.1	5.9

Note: Only single responses were used.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 and 2006.

It is also worth noting that in 1971, 3.8% of French-mother-tongue female spouses living with an English-speaking male spouse spoke French most often at home, compared to 2.5% of French-mother-tongue male spouses living with an English-speaking female spouse. Thirty-five years later, in 2006, the proportions were 5.8% and 3.1%, respectively.

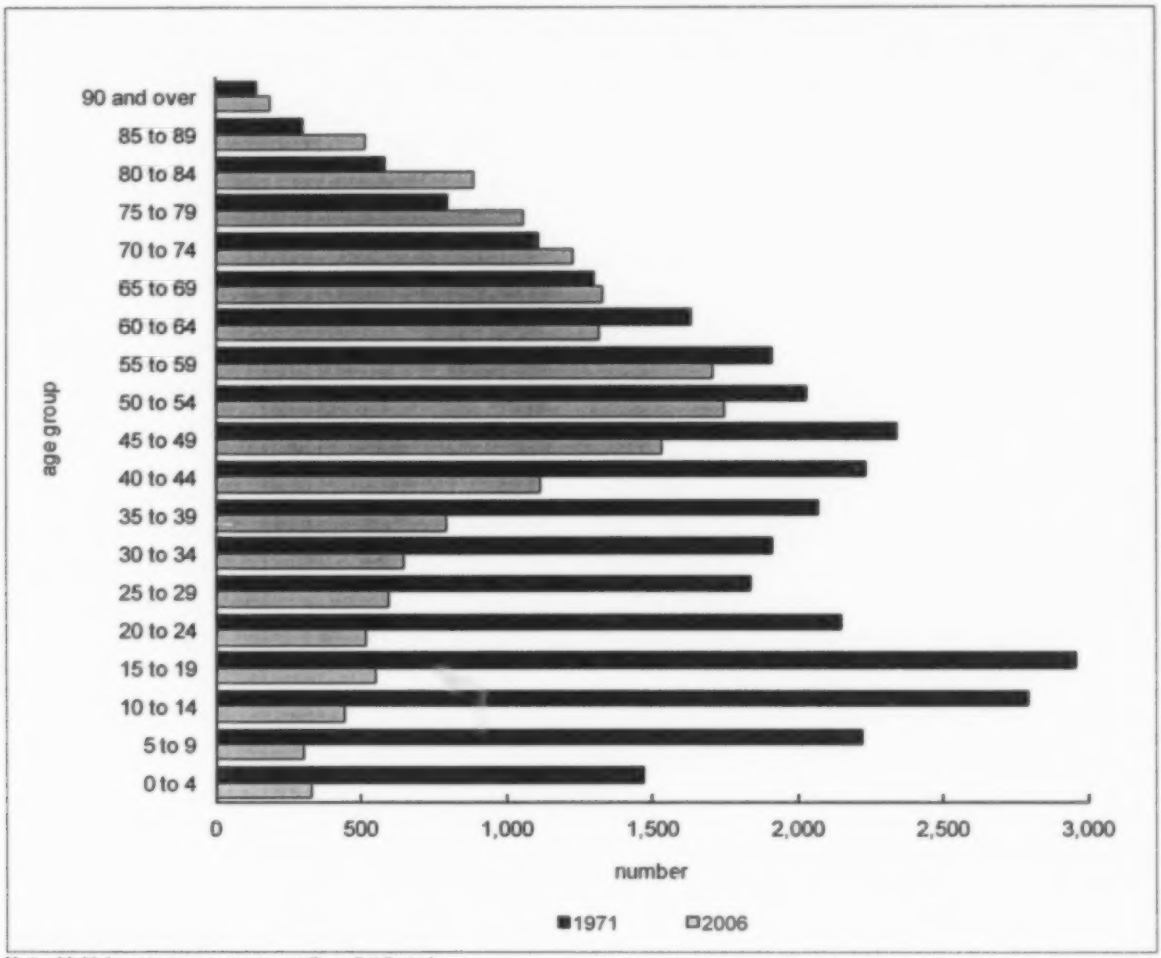
3.3 Age structure

It is instructive to examine how the age structure of Saskatchewan's Francophone population has evolved, so as to reveal part of that population's demographic history while providing an indication of its future course. Between 1971 and 2006, this evolution was basically the result of a decreased fertility rate of Francophone women, negative net interprovincial migration of the French-mother-tongue population, decreased international immigration and increased life expectancy. Added to all these phenomena is a weak or moderate transmission to children of French as a mother tongue. As noted above, at the time of the 2006 Census, French was passed on as a mother tongue to slightly more than one child in five under age 18 of a couple with at least one French-mother-tongue spouse.

Chart 3.3 shows how the age structure of Saskatchewan's French-mother-tongue population has changed over time. As already noted, between 1971 and 2006, this language group saw its numbers decrease by 47%, from 31,800 to 16,800 persons. All cohorts under age 65 saw their numbers decline, owing to negative net interprovincial migration, the decreased fertility of Francophone women, and Francophone parents not passing on French to their children. Conversely, there was a slight increase in the number of persons aged 65 and over because of the aging of the population and longer life expectancy.

In 2006, the number of children under 5 years of age (330) was smaller than the number of adults aged 25 to 29 years (595)—the average age of childbearing—with a ratio of 0.55. By comparison, in 1971 the corresponding ratio was 0.80 (1,470/1,840). Also, as Chart 3.3 shows, the baby boom generation (born between 1946 and 1966), which corresponded in 1971 to the age cohorts from 5–9 years to 20–24 years (10,125), is much larger than the age cohorts 35 years later, from 40–44 years to 55–59 years (6,105). This is due in part to the negative net interprovincial migration of the French-mother-tongue group in Saskatchewan.

Chart 3.3
Age structure of the French mother tongue population, Saskatchewan, 1971 and 2006



Note: Multiples responses were equally redistributed.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 and 2006.

All things being otherwise equal, the low numbers of the youngest cohorts in 2006, combined with the fact that over the coming decades, a number of cohorts will reach age 65, will result in an age structure that reflects considerable aging of the French-mother-tongue population in Saskatchewan. Indeed, already in 2006, the proportion of Francophones aged 65 and over is nearly five times higher than the proportion under 15 years.

While the aging of the French-mother-tongue population is mainly due to a low fertility rate and a steady increase in life expectancy, it can be assumed that it also results from non-transmission of French as a mother tongue to children. As noted above, the rate of intergenerational transmission of French in families composed of French-English exogamous couples is low, although it increased between 1971 and 2006 (see Chart 3.1). It was instead predominantly English (89%) that was transmitted to the children of these exogamous couples in 2006.

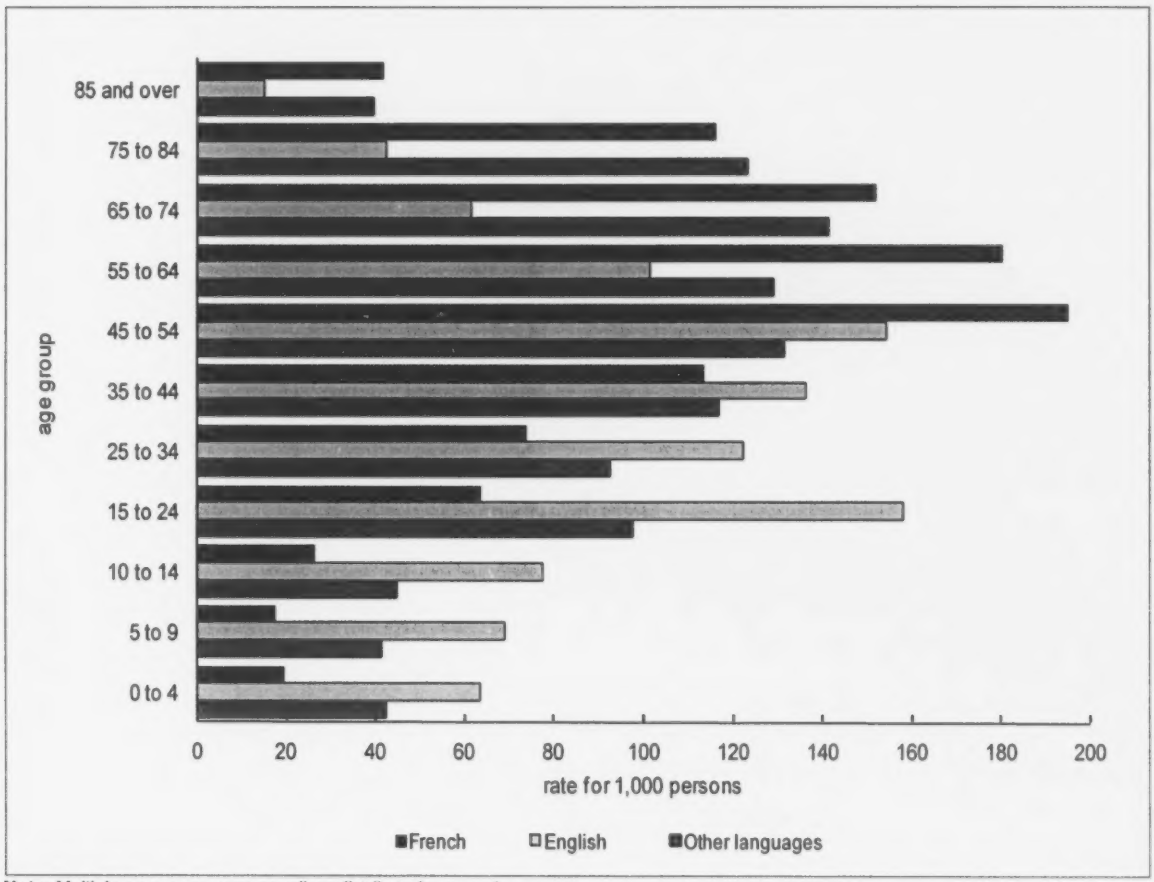
Overall during this period, the Francophone population was not favoured by intergenerational linguistic continuity. This phenomenon is measured by determining the ratio of the number of French-mother-tongue children under 5 years of age to the number of children whose mother has French as her mother tongue.[12] In Saskatchewan, this ratio, or index, stood at 0.53 in 2006, up from 0.46 in 1971. It is useful to note that "[a] language group emerges at the top of the mother tongue transmission process when the index is higher than 1.[...] Conversely, transfers are unfavourable to a mother tongue when the index is less than 1." (Lachapelle and Lepage, 2011, page 86). In the case of Saskatchewan, while this index rose, intergenerational transmission remained unfavourable to the French-mother-tongue population in that this intergenerational continuity index was less than 1.[13]

The steep drop in births exhibited by the French-mother-tongue group in the past 35 years is not unique to this language group. Chart 3.4 shows the age structure of the main mother-tongue groups in 2006. While the relative share of cohorts under 45 years of age within the English-mother-tongue group is greater than in the other two groups, the consequences of a fertility rate below the replacement level are also apparent among persons under 15 years of age in this language group. But unlike the French-mother-tongue and "other"-mother-tongue groups, the Anglophone group benefited from the contribution of intergenerational linguistic mobility from the other two groups.

It should also be noted that the over-representation of the French-mother-tongue group within the cohorts aged 45 and over (except for the 75-to-84 cohort) reflects the aging of the population, which is more pronounced in this language group than in the other two.

12. To establish this ratio, demographers generally look at children living in a two-parent family or a one-parent family headed by a woman. Such children account for more than 97% of all children in this age group.
13. For an in-depth examination of this approach, see Lachapelle and Lepage (2011).

Chart 3.4
Age structure of French, English and Other mother tongue populations, Saskatchewan, 2006 (rate per 1,000)



Note: Multiple responses were equally redistributed among the groups.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

3.4 Language transfers or intragenerational linguistic mobility

Language transfers, also sometimes called language shifts, refer to the phenomenon where the main language used at home differs from the individual's mother tongue. This language mobility phenomenon has no direct bearing on the evolution of language groups defined according to mother tongue. However, insofar as the language that dominates in the home is generally the one that is passed on to the children, it has a long-term influence on the future of language groups. Also, when the criterion used to define language groups is the first official language spoken, the language spoken most often at home has a direct bearing on the numbers within the Francophone group. For example, according to this criterion, persons who have knowledge of both official languages and who have either French and English or an "other" language as a mother tongue are part of the French-speaking group if they speak French most often at home.[14]

14. As noted earlier, persons with an "other" mother tongue who know only French are assigned French as their first official language spoken, regardless of whether they speak that language most often at home.

From census to census, there has been a rise in language transfer rates among French-mother-tongue persons in Saskatchewan (see Table 3.3). Thus, in 1971, 52% of Saskatchewan Francophones with French as a mother tongue reported using another language, usually English, most often at home. Thirty-five years later, 75% of French-mother-tongue persons reported speaking a language other than French most often at home. The proportion of language transfers among English-mother-tongue persons, which was almost nil, remained stable at 0.7% in 1971 and 0.2% in 2006. Among "other"-mother-tongue persons, language transfers declined slightly over the past 35 years, going from 65% in 1971 to 59% in 2006.

Table 3.3
Rate of language transfer by mother tongue, Saskatchewan, 1971 to 2006

Year	Mother tongue		
	French	English	Other languages
	percentage		
1971	52.4	0.7	65.0
1981	59.7	0.3	62.5
1991	67.6	0.2	64.7
2001	74.8	0.2	64.8
2006	74.5	0.2	59.1

Note:
With the exception of 1971, only single responses were used for mother tongue, whereas all responses were considered for the main language used at home.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 to 2006.

A linguistic continuity index can also be used as a corollary to the language transfer rate. This index is the ratio of the number of persons with a given home language to the number of persons with the corresponding mother tongue. A language group emerges at the top of the mother tongue transmission process when the index is higher than 1. Conversely, transfers are unfavourable to a language group when the index is less than 1.

According to the statistics in Table 3.4, the French-mother-tongue group saw its linguistic continuity index go from 0.50 to 0.26 between 1971 and 2006. The Anglophone group also saw its linguistic continuity index decline, going from 1.22 in 1971 to 1.10 in 2006. The decline in the linguistic continuity index may be explained in part by the decreasing population of both these language groups in Saskatchewan between 1971 and 2006. As for the "other"-mother-tongue group, its linguistic continuity index remained almost unchanged, at 0.37 in 1971 and 0.41 in 2006.

Table 3.4
Population by mother tongue, language spoken most often at home and linguistic continuity index, Saskatchewan, 1971 and 2006

Linguistic characteristics	1971			2006		
	French	English	Other languages	French	English	Other languages
	number					
Language spoken most often at home	15,935	832,515	77,790	4,315	900,230	49,305
Mother tongue	31,795	685,020	209,425	16,790	815,385	121,675
Linguistic continuity index	0.50	1.22	0.37	0.26	1.10	0.41

Note:
For 2006, multiple responses were equally redistributed among language groups. The 1971 Census database does not include multiple responses.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 and 2006.

The continuity index of 0.26 for the French-mother-tongue group takes into account the fact that in Saskatchewan, 100 persons have an "other" mother tongue and speak French most often at home (Table 3.5). It also takes into account that more than 240 persons with English as their mother tongue have French as their main home language.

Table 3.5
Population by mother tongue and language spoken most often at home, Saskatchewan, 2006

Mother tongue		Language spoken most often at home			
		French	English	Other languages	Total
French	number	3,860	12,180	15	**16,055**
	percentage	24.0	75.9	0.1	**100.0**
English	number	240	809,785	1,705	**811,730**
	percentage	0.0	99.8	0.2	**100.0**
Other languages	number	100	71,780	46,585	**118,465**
	percentage	0.1	60.6	39.3	**100.0**
Total	number	**4,205**	**893,745**	**48,305**	**946,250**

Note:
There is equal redistribution of multiple responses to the language spoken most often at home question and of single responses to the mother tongue question. Due to the random rounding of numbers, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the numbers presented in the table.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Because the main home language of individuals may differ from their mother tongue, the concept of language transfer has often been seen as indicating the abandonment of one's mother tongue. But since 2001, the Canadian census has included a question on languages other than the main language that are spoken on a regular basis at home. Although it may be difficult to judge how respondents interpret this new question, qualitative tests conducted on respondents as well as the results from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities have shown that respondents usually consider it to refer to the daily use of that language.

Based on the census results for this question, a distinction can be made between partial and complete language transfer. As a corollary to this distinction, there is a need to nuance the concept of linguistic continuity, since using one's mother tongue on a regular basis at home cannot automatically be interpreted as linguistic discontinuity.

In 2006, more than 3,800 Saskatchewanians spoke French as the only main language at home, while more than 900 persons reported speaking this language most often in combination with English or another language (see Table 3.6). Thus, 0.5% of Saskatchewanians reported having French as their main home language. Data from the 2006 Census also show that 7,945 persons reported speaking French on a regular basis at home, although it was not their main home language (see Table 3.7). In short, French was spoken most often or on a regular basis at home by 1.3% of the province's population, or approximately 12,700 persons.

Table 3.6
Population by mother tongue, language spoken most often at home and other languages spoken regularly at home, Saskatchewan, 2006

Type of answer	Mother tongue		Language spoken most often at home		Other languages spoken regularly at home	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Single responses	**946,255**	**99.2**	**947,595**	**99.3**	**54,365**	**5.7**
French	16,055	1.7	3,860	0.4	7,010	0.7
English	811,730	85.1	897,130	94.1	21,030	2.2
Other languages	118,465	12.4	46,605	4.9	26,325	2.8
Multiple responses	**7,595**	**0.8**	**6,255**	**0.7**	**1,025**	**0.1**
English and French	1,130	0.1	855	0.1	115	0.0
English and other	6,075	0.6	5,335	0.6	85	0.0
French and other	245	0.0	55	0.0	825	0.1
English, French and other	145	0.0	10	0.0	0	0.0
Total	**953,845**	**100.0**	**953,850**	**100.0**	...	...

Note: Due to the random rounding of numbers, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the numbers presented in the table.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 3.7
Number and proportion of persons with French as mother tongue, first official language spoken, language spoken most often at home and language spoken regularly at home, Saskatchewan, 2006

French language	number	percentage
Mother tongue	17,575	1.8
First official language spoken	15,225	1.6
Language spoken at least regularly at home	12,725	1.3
Language spoken most often at home	4,780	0.5
Language spoken regularly at home	7,945	0.8

Note: Single and multiple responses combined.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

One can use information on the regular use of French as a secondary language in the home to distinguish complete language transfers from partial language transfers. Thus, based on single responses to the question on the first language learned and still understood at the time of the 2006 Census (usually called the mother tongue), it emerges that for Saskatchewan as a whole, 55% of persons with French as their mother tongue do not use French at least regularly at home (complete transfer), whereas 19% use it on a regular basis (partial transfer) (see Table 3.8). Consequently, French is the main home language for 26% of all Francophones. It is also worth noting that in Saskatchewan, Francophones who make a language transfer almost invariably transfer to English.

The rates for complete and partial language transfers are known to vary by age group (see Table 3.8). In Saskatchewan, 2006 Census statistics show that the older Francophones are, the more likely they are to have made a complete language transfer, except for persons aged 65 and over, who are closer in their linguistic behaviour to those aged 35 to 54. Francophones aged 55 to 64 are more inclined to use a language other than French at home (66%) than those in other age groups, whereas those under 15 years of age are less likely to do so (12%). For partial language transfers, Francophones aged 15 to 34 have the highest rates (between 27% and 29%). As for the complete transfer rate for this group of Francophones, it varies between 28% and 43% according to age group. The table shows that among Francophones aged 15 to 34, French is the main home language for 30% to 43%.

Table 3.8
Rate of complete and partial language transfers of Francophones by age group, Saskatchewan, 2006

Age group	Language transfers		
	Complete	Partial	Total
	percentage		
0 to 14 years	12.3	19.2	**31.5**
15 to 24 years	28.0	28.6	**56.6**
25 to 34 years	43.0	26.9	**69.9**
35 to 54 years	60.7	20.1	**80.9**
55 to 64 years	65.8	16.4	**82.2**
65 years and over	59.6	16.5	**76.1**
Total	**55.2**	**19.3**	**74.5**

Note:
The term Francophone refers to the mother tongue. Only single responses were used for mother tongue, whereas all responses were considered for the main language used at home.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Exogamy is often associated with language transfer for Francophones outside Quebec. Indeed, 92% of Saskatchewan Francophones who live in an exogamous union with an English-mother-tongue spouse speak English most often at home. However, data drawn from the 2006 Survey of the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) serve to better document the link between exogamy and language transfer among Francophones. Those data show that for more than half of Saskatchewan Francophones, language transfer took place well before a union was formed with an Anglophone partner: approximately 86% of Francophones who live in an exogamous situation began to speak English most often at home before age 21, and 58% did so before age 15. Among Franco-Saskatchewanians aged 25 to 44—those likely to have young children—the corresponding proportions were 83% and 61%, respectively. Thus, it is not only exogamy that has a direct bearing on whether a Francophone speaks English most often at home. In fact, these results suggest that living in a highly minority situation increases the use of the majority language in daily activities and influences the main language of Francophones in the medium term and ultimately affects the propensity to choose an English-speaking spouse. In any event, the relationship between exogamy and home language definitely operates in both directions.

Data drawn from the SVOLM shed light on the association that tends to be established between language transfer and anglicization. The survey includes a question on respondents' main language, that is, the language in which they are most at ease in speaking. The data show that 33% of the population for whom French is the first official language spoken have either French (17%) or both official languages (16%) as main languages.

Overall in Saskatchewan, the proportion of Francophones who report speaking English most often at home (complete and partial language transfers) is larger than the proportion who report being more at ease in English than in French.[15] Thus, 75% of Franco-Saskatchewanians report speaking English[16] most often at home, while 67% report being more at ease in English than in French.

3.5 Use of French in the public sphere

Statistics from the Census of Population shed light on the use of languages both in the private sphere (at home) and in the workplace, as we will see in the section dealing with the labour force. But what do we know about the use of English and French by Saskatchewan Francophones in domains of interaction other than in the home?

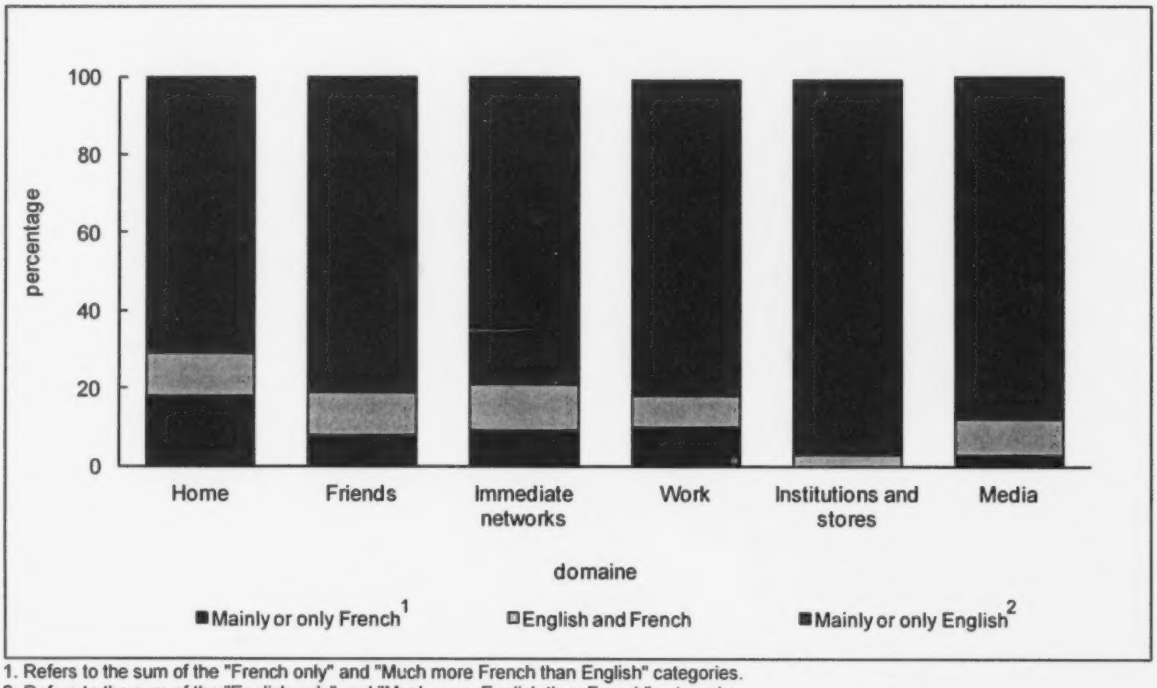
The Survey of the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) includes a number of questions on the use of languages in various domains in the public sphere such as stores, health care institutions (which will be examined in detail in the next section), volunteer activities, social support, community or sports activities, etc. Some survey questions also deal with domains on the borderline between private and public spheres, such as the language spoken with friends outside the home or the language in which various media are "consumed."

An examination of language practices in various domains of the public and private spheres reveals that in Saskatchewan, the population whose first official language spoken is French uses mainly English in both spheres (see Chart 3.5). The use of English as the predominant language (mainly or only) in the home was reported by 71%; 18% speak mainly or only French there. The use of English is most widespread in oral interactions that take place in institutions and stores, where 96% of the French FOLS population use it predominantly (mainly or only), including 74% who use it exclusively.

Beyond language choices at home and in institutions and stores, the extent to which English is used predominantly (mainly or only) within immediate networks, at work and with friends is roughly the same, ranging from 79% to 81% depending on the domain. Data from the SVOLM also show that nearly 88% of persons for whom French is the only first official language spoken consume different media mainly or only in English. Finally, the general index on use of languages in the public sphere reveals that 87% of the population for whom French is the only first official language spoken use mainly or only English in the various public sphere domains (media, institutions and stores, work, immediate network and friends outside the home).[17] Thus, in the public sphere, 55% of Francophones use English exclusively, while 31% use mainly English (along with another language).

15. This finding applies to both the French-mother-tongue population and the population with French as first official language spoken.
16. This proportion includes single and multiple responses. It therefore includes the 4% of Francophones who report both French and English as languages most often spoken at home.
17. See Appendix C for a description of the general index of use of languages in the public sphere.

Chart 3.5
Proportion of Francophones by language use in various domains of the public and private spheres, Saskatchewan, 2006



1. Refers to the sum of the "French only" and "Much more French than English" categories.
2. Refers to the sum of the "English only" and "Much more English than French" categories.

Note:
The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken. Please refer to Appendix B to obtain quality indicators (coefficient of variation (CV)) for the estimates used to produce this chart. A note on the construction of the indices for use of language in daily activities is found in Appendix C.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

3.6 Knowledge of French

For persons whose main language is French, the opportunities to use that language may increase if they are in contact with others who can conduct a conversation in French even if it is not their first official language spoken.

Within Saskatchewan, 5% of the overall population reported being able to conduct a conversation in French in 2006, a larger proportion than those who reported French alone or with another language as their mother tongue (1.8%) or than those for whom French is the first official language spoken (1.6%). The relative share of Saskatchewanians who are able to conduct a conversation in French is highly polarized by language group. Whereas 85% of persons with French as a mother tongue reported knowing both official languages, the corresponding proportion was only 4% for persons with English as a mother tongue and 2% for persons with an "other" mother tongue (see Table 3.9). Among the latter group, 2.6% reported that they could not conduct a conversation in either French or English.

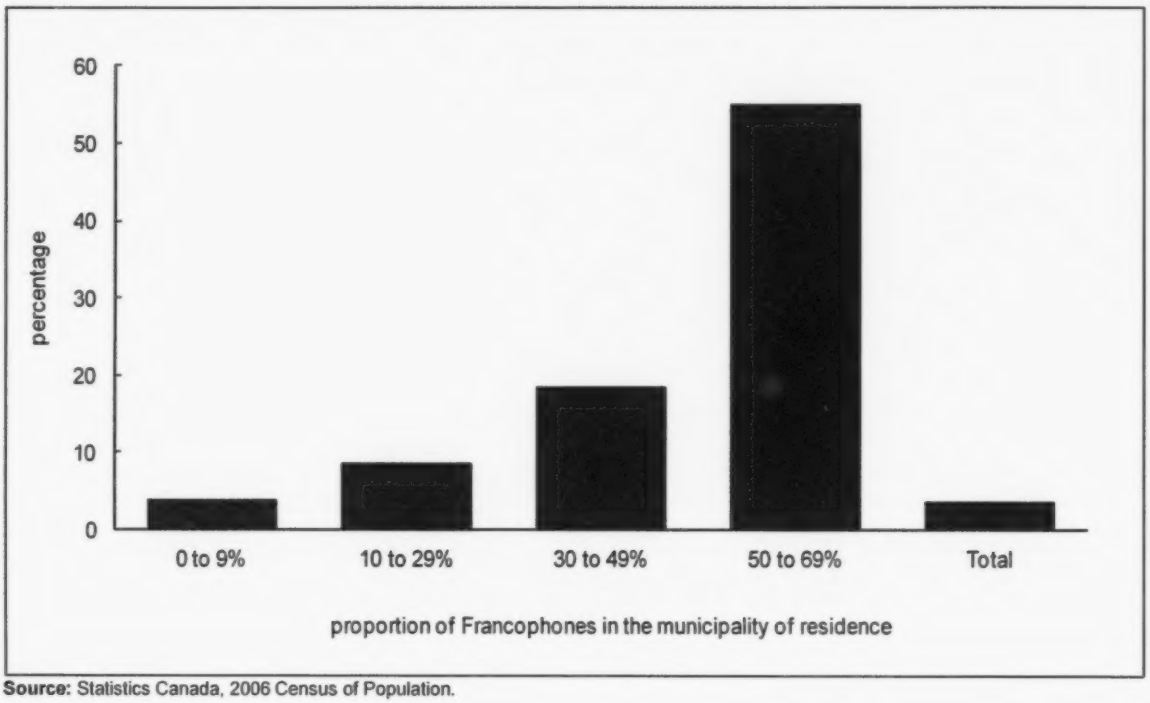
Table 3.9
Knowledge of official languages by mother tongue, Saskatchewan, 2001 and 2006

Mother tongue	Knowledge of official languages									
	2001					2006				
	French	English	English and French	Neither English nor French	Total	French	English	English and French	Neither English nor French	Total
	percentage									
French	1.4	11.5	87.0	0.0	**100.0**	2.5	12.4	85.1	0.0	**100.0**
English	0.0	96.3	3.7	0.0	**100.0**	0.0	96.2	3.7	0.0	**100.0**
Other languages	0.1	95.4	2.1	2.5	**100.0**	0.1	95.2	2.2	2.6	**100.0**
Total	**0.0**	**94.5**	**5.1**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**0.1**	**94.6**	**5.0**	**0.3**	**100.0**

Note: The multiple responses regarding mother tongue were equally redistributed among the groups.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.

In municipalities where Francophones comprise less than 10% of the population, the French-English bilingualism rate of non-Francophones barely exceeds 4% (see Chart 3.6). In municipalities were they constitute between 10% and 30% of the population, the level of knowledge of French among non-Francophones climbs to 8%, while in municipalities were Francophones constitute 50% to 69% of the population, Anglophones' French-English bilingualism rate reaches nearly 55%. Thus, the greater the relative share of Francophones within their municipality, the greater will be the knowledge of French among non-Francophones.

Chart 3.6
Rate of English-French bilingualism among persons with English as their first official language spoken by the proportion of Francophones within the municipality of residence, Saskatchewan, 2006

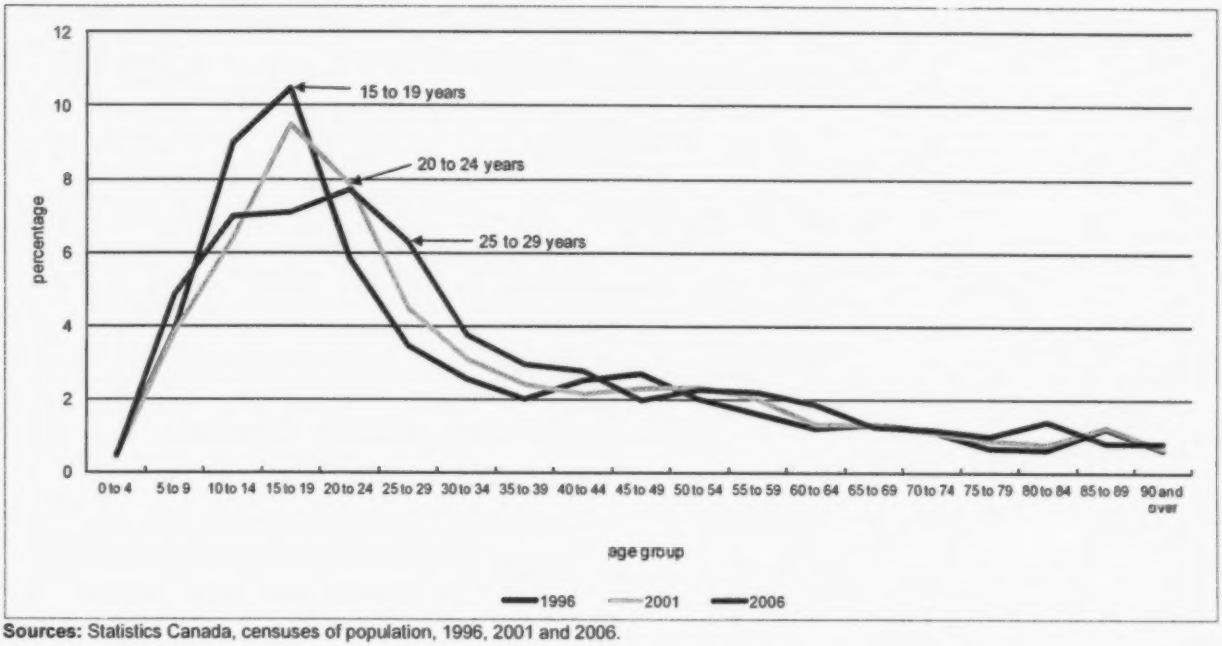


Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Statistics from the 2006 Census show that among non-Francophones, French-English bilingualism is more widespread among persons with English as their mother tongue than among those with an "other" mother tongue, in almost all age groups (data not shown). English-mother-tongue persons under 45 years of age have a much higher bilingualism rate than "other"-mother-tongue persons in the corresponding age groups. On the other hand, the differences observed between these two groups are very small, or even non-existent in some cases, beyond age 59. The higher French-English bilingualism rates for persons with English as their mother tongue can be attributed to their attending French immersion programs.

The ability of young Anglophones to maintain their knowledge of French as a second language diminishes over time. As seen in Chart 3.7, when we consider youths aged 15 to 19 in 1996, we observe that their bilingualism rate as reported in that year's census (10.5%) falls to 7.9% in 2001, (when they are aged 20 to 24), and to 6.3% in 2006 (when they are aged 25 to 29). A similar trend is observed among youths who were aged 15 to 19 in 2001 and 20 to 24 five years later. The French-English bilingualism rate for non-Francophones peaks at the age of 15 to 19, which corresponds to the period when young people are leaving school.

Chart 3.7
Proportion of persons with English as their mother tongue who can conduct a conversation in English and in French by age group, Saskatchewan, 1996, 2001 and 2006



Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1996, 2001 and 2006.

It is difficult to identify the exact causes of this decline in the ability to conduct a conversation in French among English-mother-tongue Saskatchewanians aged 15 to 19. As Table 3.10 shows, the number of enrolments in immersion programs fluctuated between 2000 and 2006 but consistently remained above 8,000. The year 2002/2003 stands out, in that enrolment in immersion programs increased by nearly 6%, reaching 9,172. The table also shows that since the 2000/2001 school year, enrolments in regular French-language programs have increased slightly, except in 2004/2005, reaching 1,132 enrolments in 2006/2007. Additional research would be needed in order to explore this phenomenon more fully.

Table 3.10
Number of children enrolled in French immersion and in regular French programmes at the primary and secondary levels in public schools, Saskatchewan, 2000/2001 to 2006/2007

Year	French immersion programme		Regular French language programme	
	number	variation in %	number	variation in %
2000/2001	8,842	-2.6	1,004	2.9
2001/2002	8,667	-2.0	1,025	2.1
2002/2003	9,172	5.8	1,026	0.1
2003/2004	8,288	-9.6	1,060	3.3
2004/2005	8,650	4.4	1,054	-0.6
2005/2006	8,472	-2.1	1,124	6.6
2006/2007	8,858	4.6	1,132	0.7

Source: Brockington (2009).

3.7 Migration (interprovincial and international migratory movements)

The mobility of Francophones within Canada and the contribution of international immigration are factors that greatly influence the evolution of the French-speaking population of Saskatchewan.

3.7.1 Place of birth

Table 3.11 shows the place of birth of Saskatchewan Francophones. As may be seen, in 2006, more than 73% of French-speaking persons in Saskatchewan had been born there. The proportion is substantially the same for persons for whom French is the first official language spoken. Regardless of the criterion used, 23% of Saskatchewan Francophones were born in another province or territory of Canada, of which 10% in Quebec. As for foreign-born persons, most of whom were immigrants,[18] they comprised nearly 4% of the French-mother-tongue population and 5% of the population with French as its first official language spoken.

18. Foreign-born persons include immigrants, non-permanent residents and Canadians born abroad.

Table 3.11
Place of birth of Francophones by mother tongue and first official language spoken, Saskatchewan, 2006

Place of birth	French mother tongue		French first official language spoken	
	number	%	number	%
Born in Saskatchewan	12,370	73.7	10,635	71.8
Born in an other canadian province or territory	3,845	22.9	3,420	23.1
Born in Québec	1,655	9.8	1,600	10.8
Born in Manitoba	755	4.5	600	4.1
Born outside Canada	585	3.5	755	5.1
Total	**16,790**	**100.0**	**14,810**	**100.0**

Note:
The multiple responses were equally redistributed. Due to the random rounding of numbers, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the numbers presented in the table.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

3.7.2 International immigration

Saskatchewan receives few international immigrants whose first official language is French. Whereas in 1971, 2,365 Francophone immigrants were enumerated, in 2006 there were fewer than 700 foreign-born individuals with French as their first official language spoken, comprising 1.4% of the province's total immigrant population. Viewed from another angle, while the French-speaking immigrant population's share of the Francophone population was 7.3% in 1971, it was close to 4.6% in 2006. This share was roughly equivalent to that of the English-speaking immigrant population within the Anglophone population (4.9%) (see Table 3.12).

Table 3.12
Number and proportion of French-speaking and English-speaking immigrants, Saskatchewan, 1971 to 2006

Immigrants	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006
	number				
Number of French-speaking immigrants	2,365	1,280	835	645	685
	proportion (in %)				
French-speaking immigrants within the immigrant population	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
French-speaking immigrants in Saskatchewan within all French-speaking immigrants outside Quebec	4.4	2.3	1.4	0.7	0.7
French-speaking immigrants within the Francophone population	7.3	5.7	4.2	3.9	4.6
English-speaking immigrants within the Anglophone population	11.8	8.5	5.8	4.9	4.9
Immigrants in Saskatchewan within Canada	3.4	2.2	1.3	0.9	0.8

Note: Populations are defined according to the first official language spoken criterion.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1971 to 2006.

While French-speaking immigrants in Saskatchewan have various origins, a large proportion of them actually come from a limited number of countries. Data from the 2006 Census reveal that one Francophone immigrant in four comes from France. After France, immigrants come mainly from Mauritius (7.3%), the United States (7.2%), Belgium (6.9%), Algeria (6.7%) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (6.3%).

3.7.3 Interprovincial migration

Between 1981 and 2006, Saskatchewan received between 1,000 and 2,000 Francophones per five-year period from other Canadian provinces and territories (see Table 3.13). However, in each of these periods, nearly 2,000 Francophones left the province to settle elsewhere in Canada. Consequently, since 1981, net interprovincial migration of Francophones has been negative, and for the period from 2001 to 2006 it stood at -630. As for the province's Anglophones, starting in 1981 the number of them leaving Saskatchewan exceeded the number coming to settle there. However, since the migratory flows of Anglophones are much larger than those of Francophones, Saskatchewan has had negative net migration that fluctuated considerably over more than the last two decades. Between 1981 and 1986, the province had its most favourable migratory balance, with a net migration figure of -2,810. Five years later, between 1986 and 1991, the province had its most unfavourable net migration at -60,360. For the period starting in 1996, Saskatchewan's net migration was in the range of -25,000.

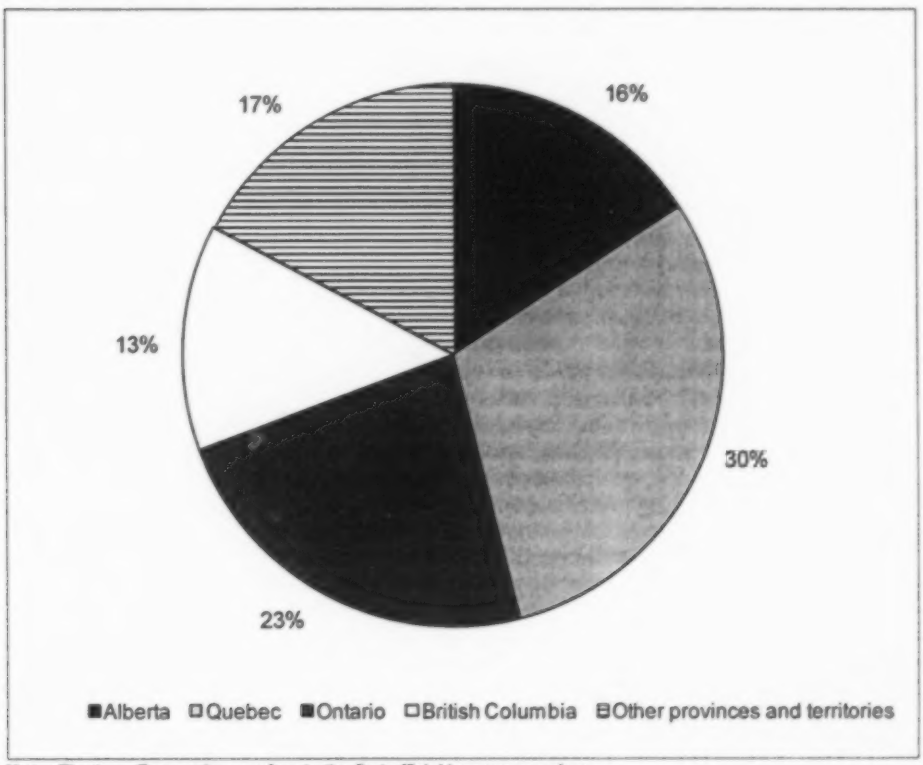
Table 3.13
Interprovincial migration between Saskatchewan and other provinces and territories by first official language spoken, 1981 to 1986, 1986 to 1991, 1991 to 1996, 1996 to 2001 and 2001 to 2006

Period	First official language spoken		
	Total	French	English
		number	
From Saskatchewan to other provinces and territories			
1981 to 1986	**57,515**	2,065	55,335
1986 to 1991	**98,590**	2,675	95,465
1991 to 1996	**67,300**	1,865	65,160
1996 to 2001	**67,530**	1,915	65,355
2001 to 2006	**64,315**	1,710	62,430
From other provinces and territories to Saskatchewan			
1981 to 1986	**54,695**	2,025	52,595
1986 to 1991	**38,220**	1,440	36,725
1991 to 1996	**47,520**	1,460	45,995
1996 to 2001	**42,605**	1,025	41,525
2001 to 2006	**38,930**	1,075	37,775
Net migration (arrivals minus departures)			
1981 to 1986	**-2,810**	-40	-2,730
1986 to 1991	**-60,360**	-1,230	-58,730
1991 to 1996	**-19,780**	-390	-19,160
1996 to 2001	**-24,920**	-890	-23,820
2001 to 2006	**-25,380**	-630	-24,650

Note: Due to the random rounding of numbers, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the numbers presented in the table.
Sources: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1981 to 2006.

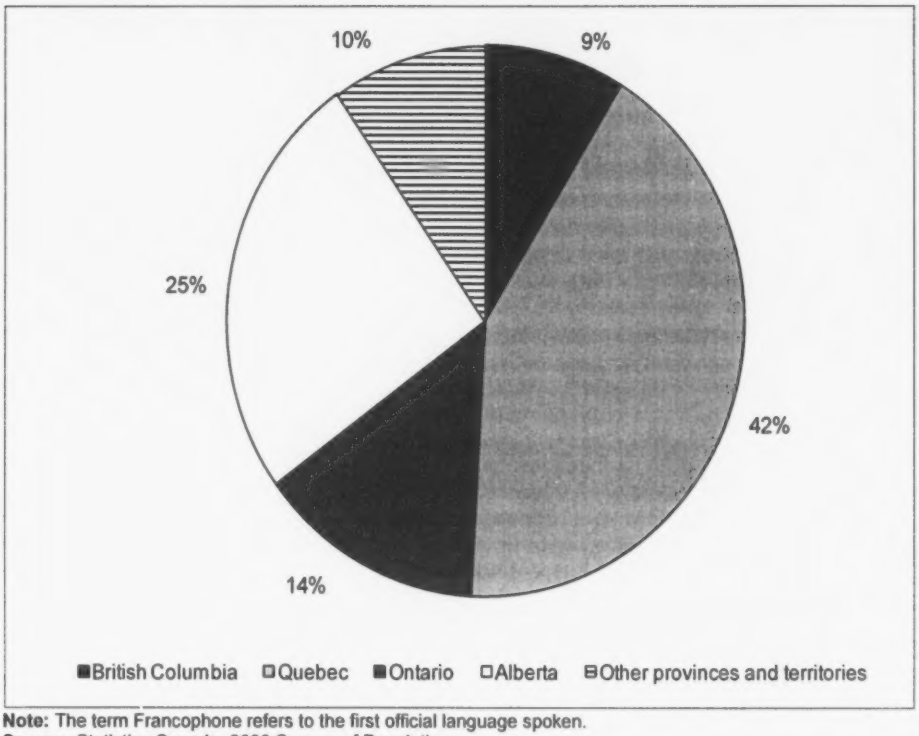
Charts 3.8 and 3.9 show the migratory movements between Saskatchewan and the other provinces and territories between 2001 and 2006. Of the roughly 1,075 Francophones who came from other provinces and territories to settle in Saskatchewan, 30% were living in Quebec in 2001. The other Francophones came mainly from Ontario (23%), Alberta (16%) and British Columbia (13%). Of the approximately 1,710 Francophones who were living in Saskatchewan in 2001 and subsequently migrated to other provinces, nearly half (42%) settled in Quebec, while the rest settled mainly in Alberta (25%), Ontario (14%) and British Columbia (9%).

Chart 3.8
Province or territory of origin of Francophones who settled in Saskatchewan between 2001 and 2006



Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Chart 3.9
Destination of Francophones who left Saskatchewan for another province or territory between 2001 and 2006



Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Section 4 A few key sectors for the vitality of official-language minority communities

The *Roadmap for Canada's Linguistic Duality 2008-2013* calls for investing in five key sectors: health, justice, arts and culture, economic development and immigration. The last of these was briefly discussed in the previous section and was the topic of an analytical report released by Statistics Canada (Houle and Corbeil, 2010). This section will deal with the other four key sectors identified in the Roadmap. Also, the Roadmap includes financial support for education in the minority language, a sector identified as being of great importance for the future of official-language minorities in Canada (Lord, 2008); therefore, we will devote a section to it.

Drawing on data from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) and the census, we will provide general information on the presence of French and the situation of Francophones in each of these sectors.

4.1 Health

A common language between patients and health care professionals is a key factor in access to health care services and the effectiveness of the services provided. Language barriers can mean that some members of minority Francophone communities are less well served by health care services. With this in mind, it is important to examine the situation of Saskatchewan's Francophone communities regarding various aspects of access to health care services.

In the 2006 Census, 12% of doctors working in Saskatchewan, or 130 out of a total of 1,085, reported that they were able to conduct a conversation in French, while 0.9% reported using French at least regularly[19] in their work.[20] For nurses, who numbered 14,850, the proportions were 4.6% and 0.7%, respectively.

The proportion of doctors and nurses who are able to conduct a conversation in French is much higher than the proportion of Saskatchewan's population that is French-speaking. Nevertheless, results from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) show that the vast majority of Francophones (95%) in Saskatchewan report using English when consulting various health care professionals about whom information was collected in that survey, namely family doctors, nurses, telephone health line or telehealth service professionals and professionals in other places where health care services are provided.

According to the SVOLM, 23% of Franco-Saskatchewanians report that it is important or very important for them to obtain health services in French. Nevertheless, English is used almost exclusively with family doctors (93%), nurses (88%) and professionals and specialists in other places where health care services are provided (87%). However, the use of English is somewhat less widespread with telephone health line professionals (78%). Lack of knowledge of French by health care professionals, as perceived by the respondents, is the main reason cited by Francophones to explain why they are not served in French during their visits/consultations. This reason thus has considerable bearing on the main language used during consultations.

Overall, the results of the SVOLM and the census show that the weak concentration of Francophones in a municipality of residence, the availability of professionals with knowledge of French and the main language of those requesting service are three important factors that affect the extent of use of one language or the other with health care professionals.

19. In other words, most often or on a regular basis.
20. On this subject, see Table 2.1 of *Health Care Professionals and Official-Language Minorities in Canada: 2001 and 2006* (Blaser, 2009: p. 20).

The presence of French-speaking professionals as well as professionals able to conduct a conversation in the minority language is likely to increase access to health care services in that language. It may also be conducive to a stronger presence and more widespread use of the language in this key sector of the public sphere. However, the gap observed between the proportion of these professionals able to conduct a conversation in French and the population of Francophones using French to obtain health services suggests that the active offer of services in the minority language is possibly an issue that should be examined more closely.

It is also important to examine whether Francophones who report having French as their main language were more likely to use French in their interactions with health care professionals than those with English as their main language. It seems clear that the lack of use of the minority official language by Francophones for whom French is the main language—that is, the language in which they feel most at ease—does not depend on the same factors as in the case of Francophones who have made a language shift resulting in their now being more at ease speaking English. The SVOLM results reflect the fact that whatever their main language, the vast majority of Francophones (95%) use English in their contacts with different health professionals. In fact, in their interactions with their family doctor, Francophones who have French as their main language are practically as likely (91%) to use English as those with English (96%) as their main language.

However, information drawn from the SVOLM clearly shows that for Francophones, obtaining health care services in the language of their choice does not necessarily mean obtaining services in French. For the 67% of Saskatchewan Francophones who have English as their main language, it would not be surprising if French were not their "language of choice" for obtaining health care services.

4.2 Justice

An examination of the SVOLM results in the field of justice sheds light on the extent to which French language is present within Saskatchewan institutions that ensure its use in the public sphere by Francophones. By measuring access to justice practitioners who are able to converse in French, it is possible to document a phenomenon that is perceived by Francophones living outside Quebec as being very important for the status of that language and the future of French-speaking minority communities. In this regard, the Canadian government undertook in the Roadmap to ensure that Canadians will have better access to justice services in the minority official language. In the case of Saskatchewan, the *Language Act* passed in 1988 authorizes the enactment of new provincial Acts in English only or in both official languages and allows the use of French before the courts and in the Legislative Assembly. Also, with Saskatchewanians now being entitled to a trial in French before certain provincial courts (the Court of Appeal, the Provincial Court, the Court of Queen's Bench and the Traffic Safety Court), they now have access to the services of the Association des juristes d'expression française de la Saskatchewan (AJEFS), which informs the public about this entitlement and fosters awareness (FCFA, 2009). Also, with respect to criminal law, as stipulated by the Criminal Code of Canada, Canadian residents are entitled to a trial and a preliminary inquiry in French.

In Saskatchewan, the SVOLM results reveal that access to these services in French does not appear to be very highly valued by a majority of Francophones: 52% feel that if they needed the services of a lawyer, it would be not very important or not important that the lawyer could speak French. It should be noted that interactions with the justice system and its representatives, including lawyers and the police, are not widespread within this population. Of Saskatchewan's 12,400 adult Francophones, 27% reported that they had used the services of a lawyer in the two years preceding the survey, while 18% had had contact with the police, including the municipal police and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP).

Because the language barrier can hinder access to justice, the Canadian government has made it a priority to train professionals who can provide services in the minority official language. According to the 2006 Census, Saskatchewan had 200 lawyers able to conduct a conversation in French, which represents 13% of the lawyers in the province. As to police officers, 14% reported that they were able to conduct a conversation in French (see Table 4.1).

In addition to these statistics on availability or the potential pool of justice system professionals who are able to use French when interacting with Saskatchewan Francophones, Table 4.1 shows the knowledge of French by police officers and the use of this language in their work. According to the 2006 Census, 6% of Saskatchewan police officers reported using French at least regularly at work (see Table 4.1). This rate is much lower than the proportion who could conduct a conversation in French, namely 14%. The same applies to lawyers: their rate of use of French at least regularly at work (6%) is also much lower than the proportion who were able to conduct a conversation in French, namely 13%.[21]

According to 2006 Census data, the number of police officers who use French in their work in Saskatchewan is greater than the number of Francophone police officers. Thus, while nearly 145 of the provinces' police officers reported using French at least regularly in their work, 90 had this language as their first official language spoken (FOLS) (see Table 4.1). The same is true for lawyers: the number of lawyers who communicate at least regularly in French in their work is greater than the number of Francophone lawyers. A certain number of non-Francophones reported using French as a language of work, which adds to the existing pool of professionals who are likely or able to provide services in French. Despite this fact, when using the services of a lawyer, a large proportion of Francophones, 61%, used only English.

Table 4.1
Knowledge and use of minority language by police officers (excludes senior management), Saskatchewan, 2006

Knowledge and use of French language	Police officers	
	number	%
First official language spoken	90	4
Language used regularly at work	140	6
Knowledge of French	355	14
Total population	2,435	100

Note:
The use of French by police officers in Saskatchewan is done essentially as a secondary language. The use of French as a main language is almost nonexistent.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

21. As in the case of health care professionals, the use of French by lawyers and police officers depends on a number of factors, including the proportion of Francophones in a given community. However, an analysis of these factors is beyond the scope of this statistical portrait.

4.3 Education

4.3.1 Children

Access to French-language schools and management of minority Francophone education systems have long been important issues for Francophones outside Quebec. In many provinces, the education of Francophones in their own language was greatly limited by the fact that most French schools received no government funding until the early 1970s (Corbeil, 2003).

In a minority situation, French schools are accorded special status because of their role in socializing children to French culture, transmitting the French language to them and helping them maintain their skills in that language. school is a public Francophone environment which, together with the family, can contribute to the development and blossoming of Francophone community life.

In Saskatchewan, following the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (1963), the *Education Act* was amended in 1968 and the teaching of French was authorized in the province's schools, after having been banned since 1892. Later, a system of "designated" schools was created in 1979, ensuring instruction in French, either through schools providing regular French programs or via immersion programs. Three years later, Section 23 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms guaranteed certain education rights to official language minorities. Thus, as a result numerous legal actions undertaken by Francophone parents and associations, Franco-Saskatchewanians obtained the right to French schools and control of their educational institutions in 1988. However, although the provincial government recognized this right, it did not require any policy-based plan of action on the part of the government or the Legislative Assembly. The government waited another year before granting Francophones the right to manage their educational institutions. To bring the province's policies into line with this new right granted in 1988, Bill 39 was passed in 1993, again amending the *Education Act*. However, the associations additionally called for a school board at the provincial level that would be similar to Anglophone school boards. They succeeded in creating a single school division effective January 1, 1999 amalgamating the Conseil général des écoles fransaskoises and Saskatchewan's nine French school boards. Today, Saskatchewan has 9 Francophone school districts and 12 French-language schools. At the postsecondary level, the Institut français at the University of Regina provides support to Francophone students and cultural programming. Additionally, the Institut français is heavily involved, through both research and support, in the development of the Francophone community in Saskatchewan.

In light of all this, it is important to be able to measure the extent to which French-language schools are attended by children eligible to attend them, as well as the factors that influence decisions about children's language of instruction. Data from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) shed light on the school situation of children of Francophone parents in Saskatchewan: they can be used to estimate the number of children eligible for French education who attend a French-language school or of those who are enrolled in an immersion program. Additionally, these data can be used to examine the link between attending a French-language school and the use of languages, in particular at home and with friends.

In Saskatchewan, 3,820 children of Francophone parents were enrolled in elementary or secondary school at the time of the survey. Of those children, approximately 48% were receiving an education in French, including 32% in a French school and 16% in a French immersion program within an English school. As for the rest of the children who were enrolled in elementary or secondary school, 51% were attending an English-language school (regular program). The results suggest that a number of factors may be inter-related. These include, on the one hand, the language in which children are educated and on the other hand, the proportion of exogamous couples; the language transfer toward English among many Francophones under 21 years of age; and the fact that a sizeable proportion of Francophones feel more at ease in English than in French. For example, of the 3,450 children that have at least one Francophone parent, the majority (72%) were from French-English exogamous families. Of these, 24% were attending a French school, 16% an immersion program in an English school and 59% the regular program in an English school.

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) also shows that, for parents of the youngest children, a more popular choice is to have them attend a French-language school or a French immersion program in an English school. The results suggest that some children may abandon French school and French immersion programs in favour of English school during the transition between elementary and secondary school. The SVOLM results reveal that 50% of children were enrolled in a French-language school or a French immersion program at the elementary level, while 42% were enrolled in the same programs at the secondary level. As for the proportion of children enrolled in the regular program in English, it is 49% at the elementary level and 54% at the secondary level.

Apart from the environmental characteristics mentioned above, other factors influence parents' choice of the language of their child's school. In particular, the language in which the parents engaged in their own educational pathway appears to have some influence on the language of instruction or school system they choose for their children. Thus, of the 1,290 children with at least one parent who had been educated at the elementary and secondary levels in French, approximately 58% were attending a French-language school or a French immersion program and approximately 21% spoke French at home.

Data from the SVOLM do not yield statistically significant results in terms of the link between children's attendance at a French school and the sole or predominant use of French at home or with friends; nor of the link between school attendance in French and the ability to conduct a conversation in French. However, a link can be established between attendance of a French school and use of French in various contexts. Thus, the majority of children who attend a French-language school use French, either alone or with English, when speaking with their friends (72%), use French most often at home (54%) and are therefore able to use it to conduct a conversation in the vast majority of cases (93%).

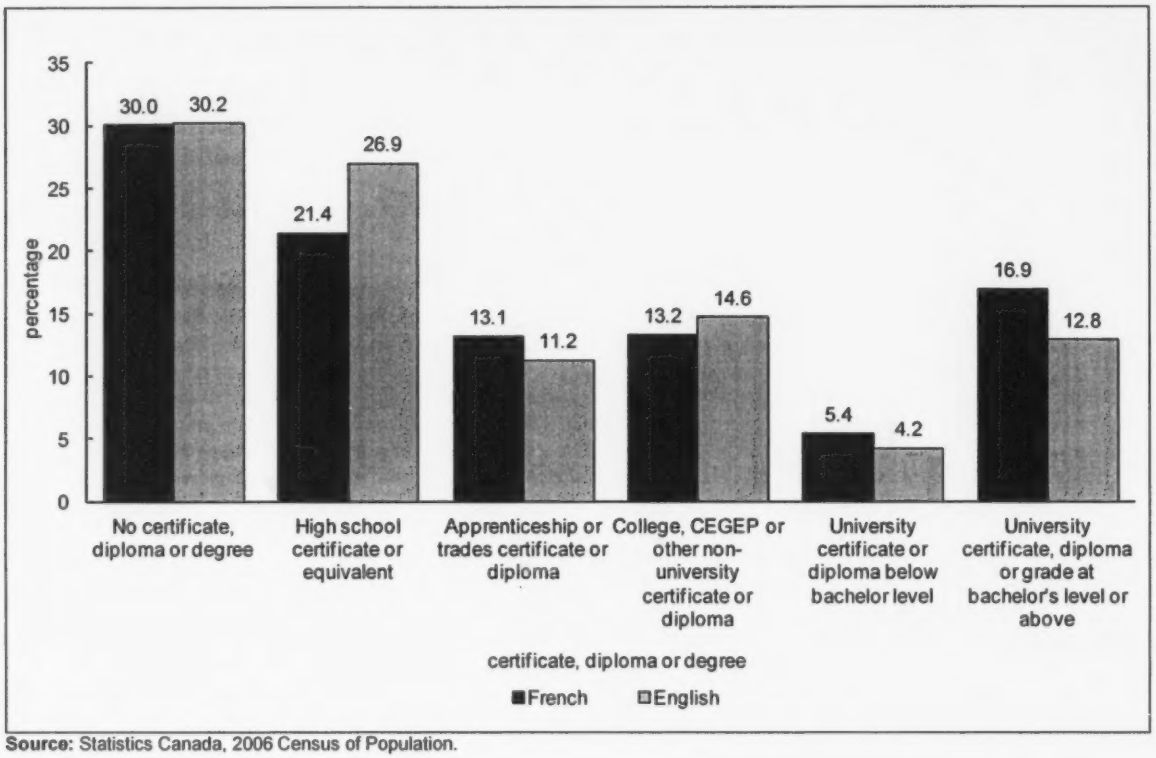
4.3.2 Adults

4.3.2.1 Highest level of schooling

The highest level of schooling of Saskatchewan Francophones in 2006 is an important indicator of the progress made since the 1971 Census, which was conducted shortly after the Dunton-Laurendeau Royal Commission completed its work. Based on statistics from the 1961 Census, the Commission's work described the very large disparities observed between Francophones and Anglophones in Canada, with respect to education as well as to labour market status and various spheres of economic activity. However, the disparities between Francophones and Anglophones in Canada have greatly diminished over time, notably because of compulsory education to age 16 and the growing importance assigned to education by governments, employers and the general public.

To illustrate this phenomenon, we will first examine results concerning the situation in 2006, which are shown in Chart 4.1. According to the chart, the differences in educational attainment between the two language groups are very small, excepting that Anglophones (27%) are proportionally more likely to have a high school diploma than Francophones (21%) and Francophones (17%) are proportionally more likely to have a university degree at or above the bachelor's level than Anglophones (13%). Thus, while 30% of both Francophones and Anglophones have no certificate or diploma, more than 11% have an apprenticeship certificate or diploma and more than 13% have a college diploma.

Chart 4.1
Highest certificate, diploma or degree obtained by first official language spoken, persons aged 25 years or over, Saskatchewan, 2006

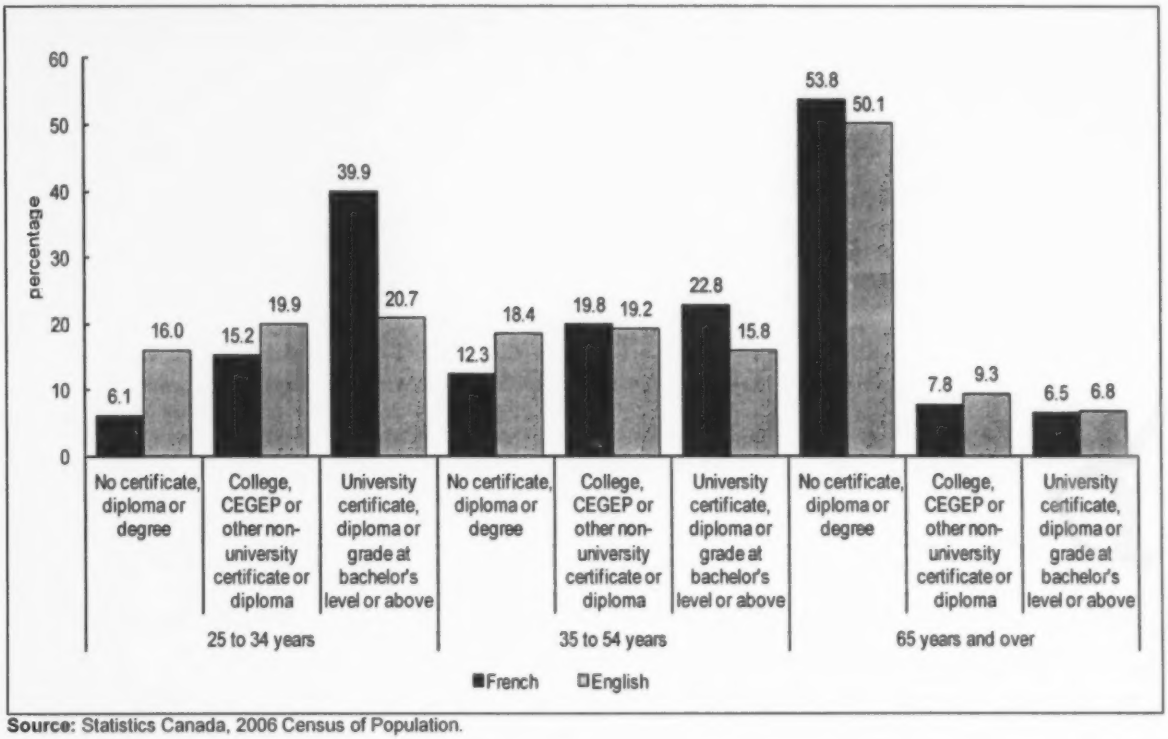


Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

The findings in the above chart cover the overall population aged 25 and over, and therefore reflect both the present and the past educational situations of the language groups.

Chart 4.2 clearly illustrates this point when we look at selected sub-populations defined according to their age group. For the 25 to 34 age group, a much higher proportion of Anglophones than Francophones have no certificate, diploma or degree. By the same token, Francophones are much more likely than Anglophones to have a university degree. The trends are the same, although less pronounced, for the 35-to-54 age group. However, the trends for those aged 65 and over reveal that by this age the gaps between Francophones and Anglophones are almost non-existent.

Chart 4.2
Highest certificate, diploma or degree obtained by first official language spoken and age group, Saskatchewan, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

4.3.2.2 Adults' language of instruction

As was seen above, for Saskatchewan as a whole, approximately half of children with at least one French-speaking parent are enrolled in the regular program of a French-language elementary school or a French immersion program. At the secondary level, the proportion is lower. What about the language of instruction of adults who responded to the SVOLM? In responses to the various survey questions concerning the language in which respondents pursued part or all of their education, a decrease in the presence of French is observed from one age group to the next and from one education level to the next.

Table 4.2 reveals that more than half (56%) of Franco-Saskatchewanians had all or part of their education in French at the elementary level. This proportion declines as young people pursue their educational pathway, then rebounds at the university level. Thus, while 42% of Francophones had part or all of their secondary education in French, 54% of them who pursued a university education did so in French. Of the Francophones that resided in Saskatchewan and pursued their university education in French, 71% had completed half or at least half of their studies in French.

Results of the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities reveal a sizable gap between adults under age 25 and those aged 25 and over as regards attending elementary and secondary school in French. While approximately 82% of Francophones under age 25 attended French school at the elementary level and 75% at the secondary level, the proportions are smaller for older Francophones. In fact, the younger the province's Francophones are, the more likely they are to be educated in French at the elementary and secondary levels. This difference is notably due to the fact that Saskatchewan Francophones increasingly have access to French schools.

Table 4.2
Proportion of Francophones who did all or part of their studies in French by age group and level of schooling, Saskatchewan, 2006

Age group	Level of schooling							
	Primary		Secondary		Non-university post-secondary		University	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
18 to 24 years	82	6.7	75	7.7	x	x	44 [E]	24.2
25 to 44 years	80	4.8	57	8.4	40 [E]	17.0	60	12.1
45 to 64 years	55	10.1	37	14.4	x	x	54 [E]	19.0
65 years and over	36	15.7	29 [E]	19.1	x	x	x	x
Total	**56**	**5.5**	**42**	**7.1**	**20 [E]**	**21.3**	**54**	**10.1**

CV coefficient of variation
Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

4.4 Media, arts and culture

Support for the arts and culture is one of the key elements targeted by the Roadmap, which recognizes the essential role played by arts and culture in the development of minority official-language communities.

The Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) measures access to cultural products in the minority language through six media: television; the Internet; radio; newspapers; books; and live performances and arts events. These days, Internet and cable television facilitate access to these media in various languages and from many countries, thereby increasing the availability of French-language cultural products throughout Canada.

The SVOLM results show that Saskatchewan Francophones, like their Anglophone counterparts, are big consumers of the various media, led by television (98%) (see Table 4.3).

Table 4.3
Proportion of Francophones by use of certain media (all languages included), Saskatchewan, 2006

Use of medium	Francophones
	percentage
Watch television	98
Listen to the radio	82
Read books	80
Read newspapers	80
Use Internet	62

Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

A majority of Saskatchewan Francophones are inclined to report that they read newspapers (82%), watch television (75%), listen to the radio (74%), read books (72%) and access the Internet (68%) mainly or only in English. Access to French-language media is therefore not the only factor that influences consumption in the minority language: the SVOLM results reveal that despite technological advances facilitating access to various French-language media, English predominates in media use.

4.5 Community life

Individuals' civic engagement and participation in community activities are generally recognized as dimensions of civic life that contribute to creating and maintaining social support networks. Also, "*social capital (broadly defined as participation in social networks) is increasingly being understood as a key component of community development or a key aspect of the 'capacity' of a community to develop.*" (Rothwell and Turcotte, 2006, p. 1)

Data from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) lend themselves to measuring several dimensions of Francophones' participation in community life. Statistics on participation in volunteer activities, membership in community organizations and informal caregiving can be used to examine the extent to which Francophones are engaged in the life of their community.

A number of sociodemographic and economic factors influence community participation, including age, education level, residential environment and socioeconomic status. However, an analysis of these factors goes beyond the scope of this report.

The SVOLM results show that between one-quarter and one-third of Saskatchewan Francophones participate in one or another of the community activities for which data were collected. More specifically, 38% of Francophone adults reported that they had been a member of an organization, network or association in the 12 months preceding the survey, while 44% reported doing volunteer work and 27% had provided unpaid assistance with everyday activities to someone not living in their household. Approximately 10% of Francophones reported having participated in all three types of activities.

When Saskatchewan Francophones engage in community activities, their language of interaction varies depending on the type of activity. However, English is the language that Francophones favour overall for these activities: 73% of Francophones use only or mainly English when they do volunteer work, 58% when they are involved in organizations, networks or associations and 46% when they provide social support for daily activities to persons not living in the household. Note that assistance with day-to-day activities is most often provided to family members (47%), excluding children, and to friends (28%). Consequently, family and friends appear to be quite important in the networks of Saskatchewan Francophones. For example, in case of illness, 30% report that they would turn to their children for support, while 31% would turn to other family members and 11% to their friends. The use of French in social support activities thus seems to be associated mainly with the private sphere.

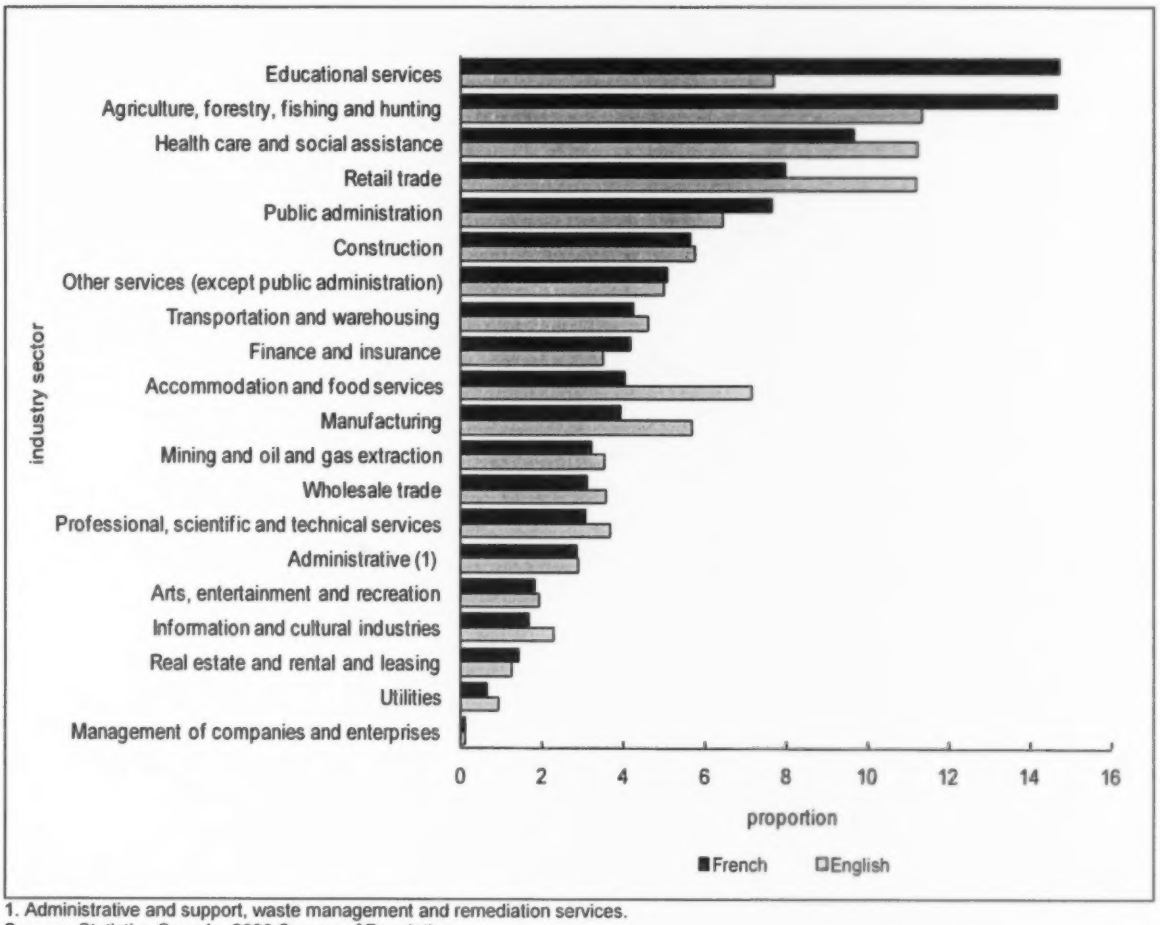
According to SVOLM results, more than 60% of Saskatchewan Francophones report that it is important or very important to them that individuals or organization work to develop the Francophone community. Also, 30% of those who join organizations, networks or associations do so in order to promote the Francophone community.

4.6 Employment and income characteristics

Data from both the census and the SVOLM can be used to examine the extent to which Saskatchewan Francophones and Anglophones differ with regard to the industry sectors in which they work. It is possible to identify similarities and differences in how the language groups are distributed among the various industry sectors.

A brief analysis of 2006 Census data reveals that Saskatchewan Francophones are proportionally more likely than their Anglophone counterparts to work in particular sectors such as educational services and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. These two sectors employ respectively 14.7% and 14.6% of the province's Francophones, compared to 7.7% and 11.3% of Anglophones (see Chart 4.3). Anglophones, for their part, are proportionally more likely to have jobs in the accommodation and food services sector (7.2%), compared to 4.1% of the province's Francophones, and in the retail trade sector where Anglophones and Francophones account for 11.2% and 8.0% respectively. In the other major industry sectors, there are few differences between the two groups.

Chart 4.3
Proportion of workers by industry sector and first official language spoken, Saskatchewan, 2006



1. Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 4.4
Distribution of Francophone workers by industry sector, Saskatchewan, 2006

Industry sector (NAICS)	Francophone worker	
	number	%
Public administration	695	7.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,310	14.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	175	2.0
Other services (except public administration)	465	5.2
Retail trade	735	8.1
Wholesale trade	285	3.1
Construction	510	5.6
Mining and oil and gas extraction	290	3.2
Manufacturing	360	4.0
Finance and insurance	380	4.2
Accomodation and food services	380	4.2
Information and cultural industries	150	1.7
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	260	2.8
Educational services	1,310	14.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	130	1.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	290	3.2
Health care and social assistance	875	9.7
Transportation and warehousing	390	4.3
Total	**9,065**	**100.0**

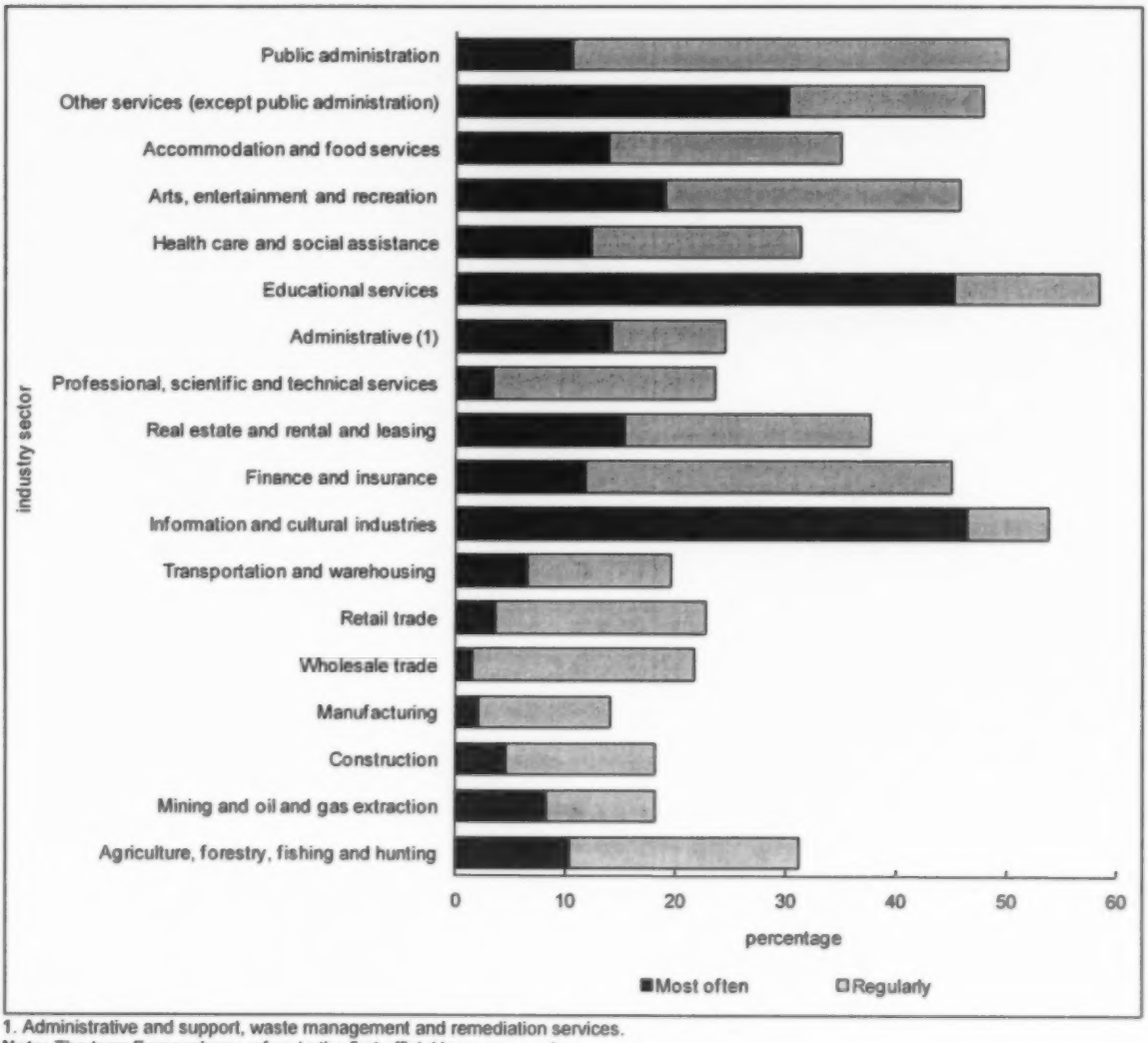
Note:
NAICS = North American Industry Classification System. The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken. Due to the random rounding of numbers, some totals may not correspond to the sum of the numbers presented in the table.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

4.6.1 Use of French at work by industry sector

Of all Saskatchewan workers aged 15 and over, 1.2% use French most often or on a regular basis in their work. Among those with only French as their first official language spoken, this proportion is 35%, with 16% using French most often and 19% using it regularly (that is, less often than the predominant language).

Table 4.4 reveals that Francophones work in various specific sectors. For example, the education sector and the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector account for nearly one-third (29%) of the province's Francophone workers. What about the use of French by the Francophones in these different industry sectors? It is hardly surprising that Francophone education workers are among the groups of workers who use French the most in their work: 45% use it most often and 13% use it regularly (see Chart 4.4). Francophones in the information and cultural industry sectors, who account for only 2% of the province's Francophone workers, come in a close second with proportions of 46% and 7%, respectively, followed by workers in the "other services" sector. Among the latter workers, 30% use French most often at work, while 18% use it regularly. However, Francophones in public administration are proportionally the most likely to use French regularly at work, with 39% doing so.

Chart 4.4
Use of French most often and regularly at work by Francophones, by industry sector, Saskatchewan, 2006



1. Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services.
Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

4.6.2 Income differentials

Historically, Francophones in Canada have been economically disadvantaged. Franco-Saskatchewanians were no exception. Since individuals' income levels are highly dependent on their education level, their occupation and the industry sector in which they work (to name only these factors), it would appear that the substantial changes within Saskatchewan's Francophone communities in recent decades have had major effects on their income levels.

It is beyond the purpose and scope of this report to analyse the factors influencing how income differentials between the language groups have evolved. However, statistics from the 2006 Census suggest that the status of Saskatchewan Francophones has greatly improved over time.

The 2006 statistics reveal that the mean and median incomes of persons with French as their first official language spoken are slightly higher than those of Anglophones. Men with French as their only first official language spoken (FOLS) have a mean income $9,000 higher than men with English as their only FOLS. In turn, the median income of Francophone men is nearly $3,000 higher than that of Anglophone men. For women, the mean and median incomes of Francophones are respectively $2,000 and $2,300 higher than those of Anglophones (see Table 4.5). As to the mean and median incomes of persons with both French and English as first official languages spoken, they are mostly lower than those of Francophones and Anglophones. For example, the median incomes of Francophones are higher than those of French and English FOLS persons, with a gap of $6,000 for men and $9,000 for women. However, in Saskatchewan, the mean income of French and English FOLS men is more than $3,500 higher than that of Anglophone men.

Table 4.5
Average and median income for males and females by first official language spoken, Saskatchewan, 2006

First official language spoken	Males		Females	
	Average income	Median income	Average income	Median income
	dollar			
French	47,040	32,535	27,443	22,170
English	37,916	29,597	25,472	19,872
English and French	41,514	26,475	20,604	12,889
Total	**38,038**	**29,589**	**25,476**	**19,873**

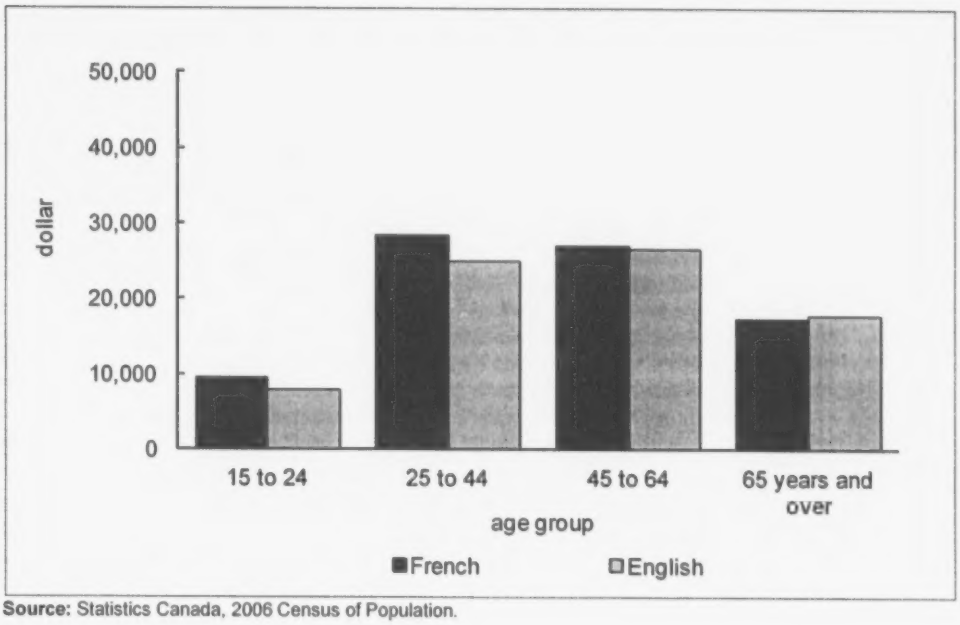
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

In light of the historical context described above, it is clear that the median income of the two language groups is age-related. The statistics shown in charts 4.5-a and 4.5-b reflect the fact that among persons aged 25 to 64, the median income of Francophones is higher than that of Anglophones, for both men and women, although the income gaps are smaller for women. On the other hand, in the 15-to-24 and 65 and over age groups, the median income of Anglophone men is higher than that of Francophone men, by nearly $900 and $2,600, respectively. For Francophone women, while those aged 15 to 24 have a median income exceeding that of Anglophones by $1,700, the gaps are almost non-existent among those aged 65 and over.

Several factors may explain the income differential between Francophones and Anglophones. Although the results for the general population reveal that for both men and women, Francophones' mean incomes exceed those of Anglophones, these differences are due in part to a number of characteristics that distinguish these two populations. For example, as previously noted, Saskatchewan's Francophone population under 65 years of age is more educated than the Anglophone population. The age structure of the Francophone population is also a factor affecting the mean and median incomes of this population.

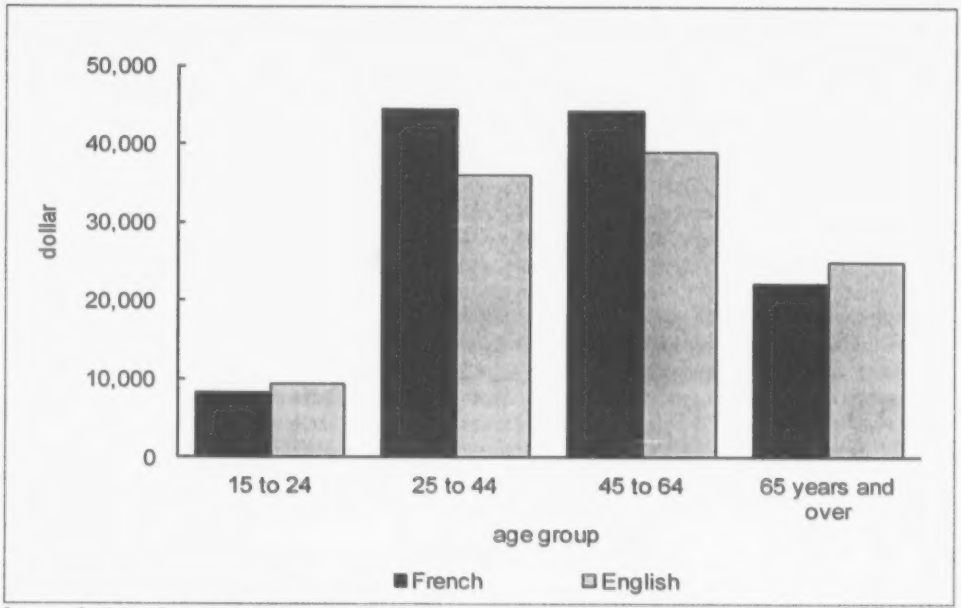
If we dig deeper into the Census data, in particular using the statistical technique of multivariate analysis, we find that education, type of place of residence, industry sector and immigrant status play an important role and partially explain these differences. Therefore, if Francophones and Anglophones displayed exactly the same profile with regard to these attributes—which is not the case—we would observe that, for the 25 to 64 age cohort, the average income of Anglophone men is less than that of Francophone men—by $3,600 for the 25 to 44 age group and by $2,500 for the 45 to 65 age group. When controlling for these same attributes, the average incomes of men aged 15 to 24 and 65 and over are comparable for Anglophones and Francophones. In the case of women, multivariate analyses reveal that the incomes of Francophones aged 45 and over exceed those of Anglophones, by $700 for those aged 45 to 64 and by $2,200 for those aged 65 and over. The average income of Francophone women under the age of 45 is practically identical to that of Anglophones. This means that the socio-economic attributes included in the multivariate model explain most of the observed real income differences between Anglophones and Francophones, since the observed real gap is, in fact, clearly greater than that yielded by the multivariate analysis. The situation observed for men aged 45 to 64 and women aged 65 and older is different, however, in that the gap obtained from the multivariate regressions is slightly greater than the observed real difference.

Chart 4.5-a
Median income for females by age group and first official language spoken, Saskatchewan, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Chart 4.5-b
Median income for males by age group and first official language spoken, Saskatchewan, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Section 5 Subjective sense of vitality

In this portrait of Saskatchewan Francophones, we have drawn a general profile of their different demolinguistic and socioeconomic characteristics. But what do we know about key aspects of their subjective sense of vitality, their perceptions and the value they give to the French fact in their living environment?

Results from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) bring out at least two key elements shared by most Francophones: a strong sense of double identification with the Francophone and Anglophone groups, and a high value given to the French language.

As regards the phenomenon of identity, the SVOLM results suggest that Francophones have a double ethnolinguistic identity: 51% of them report that they identify with both the Francophone and Anglophone groups, compared to 15% who report identifying mainly or only with the Francophone group.

Identity and the sense of belonging are highly complex concepts. Depending on the circumstances, people may identify with their country, their language, their culture, etc. The sense of double identification with the Francophone and Anglophone groups observed among Saskatchewan Francophones suggests that in many cases, immersion in the primarily Anglophone culture may have contributed to an emerging phenomenon: the Francophone cultural and linguistic heritage is valued and respected, while linguistic practices are influenced by the fact that one lives within the dominant and pervasive Anglophone culture. However, to verify and analyse this hypothesis would go beyond the scope of this analytical report and the limitations of the SVOLM in this regard.

Nevertheless, a number of factors indicate that Saskatchewan Francophones assign a definite value to the French language. A majority of them report that it is important or very important (56%) for them to be able to use French in their daily life. Also, they consider it important or very important for individuals or organizations to work at developing the French-speaking community (60%), for government services to be provided in French (71%) and for linguistic rights to be respected in their province (79%).

In examining the extent to which French is used in various domains about which the SVOLM asks questions, notably regarding interactions with health care and justice system professionals as well as access to the main mechanisms for transmitting culture, we observe a phenomenon that may, on the face of it, seem contradictory: valuing a language does not necessarily translate into using it a great deal. For example, among Saskatchewan Francophones who report that it is either important or very important to be able to use French in their daily life, 74% watch television only or mainly in English, while 8 Francophones in 10 read newspapers only or mainly in English. Even though French is valued and assigned great importance, the demolinguistic reality and the dynamics of the environment in which Francophones live may work against their use of the language.

The SVOLM collected data on subjective perceptions with regard to the past and future evolution of the minority language presence in the municipality of residence, as well as the perceived vitality of the official-language community. On this score, half of Francophones feel that the vitality of the French-speaking community in their municipality is weak or very weak while 20% feel that it is neither strong nor weak. Also, when asked how the presence of French in their municipality would evolve in the next ten years, 84% of Franco-Saskatchewanians said that this presence would remain the same or increase. This result was quite similar to that obtained regarding the perception of how the presence of French had evolved in the past ten years. It appears that Saskatchewan Francophones are confident regarding the presence of their language in their municipality and indeed their province.

Conclusion

This demolinguistic portrait of Saskatchewan Francophones contains considerable and varied information on the characteristics, practices and perceptions of this language group. What stands out from all this information? While the following items are not a complete list of the key points contained in this report, they provide a general picture.

1. The French-mother-tongue and "other"-mother-tongue populations declined by more than half between 1951 and 2006, going from 36,815 to 16,790 and from 279,040 to 121,675 persons, respectively. As for the English-mother-tongue population, it increased by nearly 60%, reaching 815,380 in 2006 compared to 515,875 in 1951.

2. In Saskatchewan, use of the first official language spoken (FOLS) criterion slightly affects the size of the Francophone population, despite a strong allophone presence. The relative share of the French FOLS population within the overall population of Saskatchewan is 1.6% (14,850 persons) while that of the French-mother-tongue population is 1.8% (16,790 persons) (after equal allocation of multiple responses).

3. The proportion of persons whose first official language spoken is French within the Saskatchewan population is 1.6%. Nearly 60% of the French-speaking population in Saskatchewan resides in three census divisions (CDs): No. 6 (19% or 2,853 persons), No. 11 (22% or 3,325) and No. 15 (18% or 2,653). Census division No. 6 includes the Regina census metropolitan area (CMA), while CD No. 11 includes 20 of the 24 census subdivisions within the large Saskatoon CMA. Census division No. 15 includes the census subdivisions of Prince Albert and St. Louis. On their own, the census subdivisions of Regina and Saskatoon account for respectively 17% and 19% of Saskatchewan Francophones.

4. From 1971 to 2006, the proportion of children from a French-English exogamous family among all families with at least one French-mother-tongue parent increased in Saskatchewan, going from 40% to 81%. Conversely, the share of children living in an endogamous family with both parents having French as their mother tongue declined substantially, from 40% in 1971 to 14% in 2006. By the same token, the proportion of children with one French-speaking parent and one allophone parent also decreased, going from 20% in 1971 to 5% in 2006.

5. Because of the increase in the proportion of French-English exogamous couples from 1971 to 2006, one might expect to see a decrease in the rate of transmission of the minority language (in this case, French) to children. But whereas French had been passed on to 4% of the children under 18 years of age of French-English exogamous couples in 1971, the proportion was 8% in 2006. There was also an increase in the transmission of French to the children of French-"other"-language exogamous couples, from 12% to 27% during the same period.

6. From 1971 to 2006, all cohorts under age 65 saw their numbers decline, owing to negative net interprovincial migration, the decreased fertility of Francophone women, and Francophone parents not passing on French to their children. Conversely, there was a slight increase in the number of persons aged 65 and over because of the aging of the population and longer life expectancy.

7. From census to census, there has been a rise in language transfer rates among French-mother-tongue persons in Saskatchewan. Thus, in 1971, 52% of Saskatchewan Francophones with French as a mother tongue reported using another language, usually English, most often at home. Thirty-five years later, 75% of French-mother-tongue persons reported speaking a language other than French most often at home. The proportion of language transfers among English-mother-tongue persons, which was almost nil, remained stable at 0.7% in 1971 and 0.2% in 2006. Among "other" mother-tongue persons, language transfers declined slightly over the past 35 years, going from 65% in 1971 to 59% in 2006.

8. Overall in Saskatchewan, the proportion of Francophones who report speaking English most often at home (complete and partial language transfers) is larger than the proportion who report being more at ease in English than in French. Thus, 75% of Franco-Saskatchewanians report speaking English most often at home, while 67% report being more at ease in English than in French.

9. In Saskatchewan, the population whose first official language spoken is French uses mainly English in both private and public spheres. The use of English as the predominant language (mainly or only) in the home was reported by 71%; 18% speak mainly or only French there. The extent to which English is used predominantly (mainly or only) within immediate networks, at work and with friends is roughly the same, ranging from 79% to 81% depending on the domain. The use of English is most widespread in oral interactions that take place in institutions and stores, where 96% of the French FOLS population use it predominantly (mainly or only), including 74% who use it exclusively.

10. The proportion of persons who reported being able to conduct a conversation in French (5.0%) within the overall population of Saskatchewan in 2006 is larger than the proportion who reported French alone or with another language as their mother tongue (1.8%) or the proportion for whom French is the first official language spoken (1.6%).

11. The relative share of Saskatchewanians who are able to conduct a conversation in French is highly polarized by language group. Whereas 85% of persons with French as a mother tongue reported knowing both official languages, the corresponding proportion was only 4% for persons with English as a mother tongue and 2% for persons with another mother tongue. Among the latter group, 2.6% reported that they could not conduct a conversation in either French or English.

12. In 2006, more than 73% of French-speaking persons in Saskatchewan had been born there. The proportion is substantially the same for persons for whom French is the first official language spoken. Regardless of the criterion used, 23% of Saskatchewan Francophones were born in another province or territory of Canada. Nevertheless, while 10% of French-mother-tongue persons living in Saskatchewan in 2006 were born in Quebec, the proportion for French FOLS persons was 4%. As for foreign-born persons, most of whom were immigrants, they comprised nearly 4% of the French-mother-tongue population and 5% of the population with French as its first official language spoken.

13. The immigrant population with French as its first official language spoken accounts for a very small proportion of the province's immigrant population. In 2006, its relative share was 1.4%. Whereas in 1971, immigrants accounted for 7.3% of the Francophone population, they accounted for nearly 4.6% in 2006, which was nearly equivalent to their share of the Anglophone population (4.9%).

14. Between 1981 and 2006, Saskatchewan received between 1,000 and 2,000 Francophones per five-year period from other Canadian provinces and territories. However, in each of these periods, nearly 2,000 Francophones left the province to settle elsewhere in Canada. Consequently, since 1981, net interprovincial migration of Francophones has been negative, and for the period from 2001 to 2006 it stood at -630. As for the province's Anglophones, starting in 1981, the number of them leaving Saskatchewan exceeded the number coming to settle there. However, since the migratory flows of Anglophones are much larger than those of Francophones, Saskatchewan has had negative net migration that fluctuated considerably over more than the past two decades.

15. In the 2006 Census, 12% of doctors working in Saskatchewan, or 130 out of a total of 1,085, reported that they were able to conduct a conversation in French, while 0.9% reported using French at least regularly in their work. For nurses, who numbered 14,850, the proportions were 4.6% and 0.7%, respectively.

16. Results from the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (SVOLM) show that the vast majority of Francophones (95%) in Saskatchewan report using English when consulting different health care professionals about whom information was collected in that survey, namely family doctors, nurses, telephone health line or telehealth service professionals and professionals in other places where health care services are provided.

17. According to the 2006 Census, 6% of Saskatchewan police officers reported using French at least regularly at work, a much lower proportion than those who could conduct a conversation in French, namely 14%. The same applies to lawyers: their rate of use of French at least regularly at work (6%) is also much lower than the proportion of lawyers who were able to conduct a conversation in French, namely 13%.

18. In Saskatchewan, 3,820 children of Francophone parents were enrolled in elementary or secondary school at the time of the survey in 2006. Of those children, approximately 48% were receiving an education in French, including 32% in a French school and 16% in a French immersion program in an English school. As for the rest of the children who were enrolled in elementary or secondary school, 51% were attending an English-language school (regular program).

19. In 2006, the differences in educational attainment between the two language groups were very small, excepting that Anglophones (27%) were proportionally more likely to have a high school diploma than Francophones (21%) and Francophones (17%) were proportionally more likely to have a university degree at or above the bachelor's level than Anglophones (13%). Thus, while 30% of both Francophones and Anglophones had no certificate or diploma, more than 11% had an apprenticeship certificate or diploma and more than 13% had a college diploma.

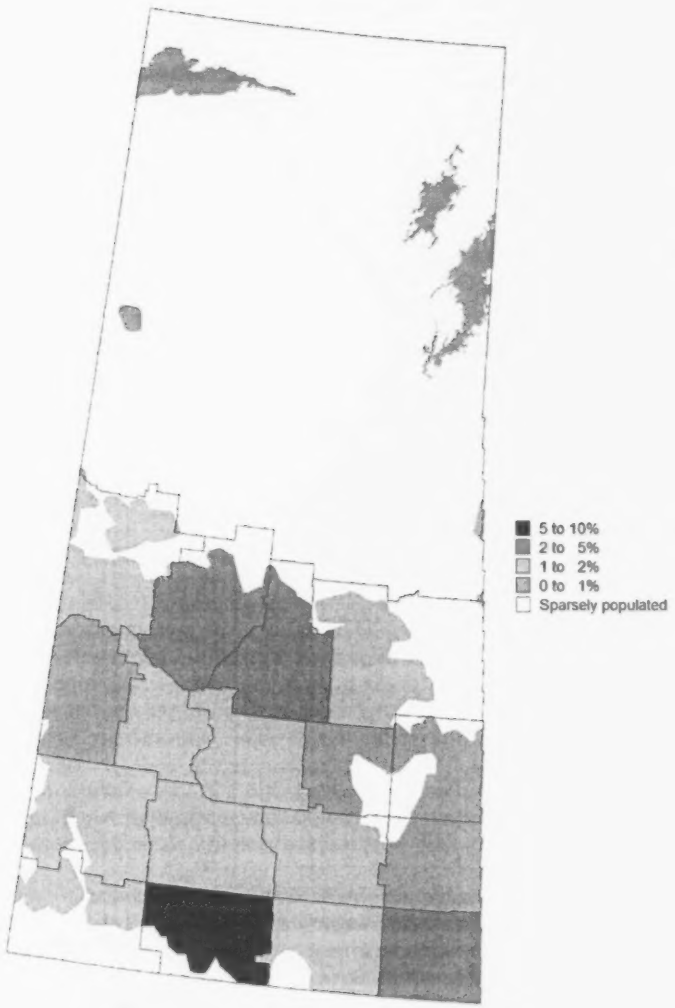
20. The mean and median incomes of persons with French as their first official language spoken are slightly higher than those of Anglophones. Men with French as their only first official language spoken (FOLS) have a mean income $9,000 higher than men with English as their only FOLS. In turn, the median income of Francophone men is nearly $3,000 higher than that of Anglophone men. For women, the mean and median incomes of Francophones are respectively $2,000 and $2,300 higher than those of Anglophones.

21. As to the mean and median incomes of persons with both French and English as first official languages spoken, they are mostly lower than those of Francophones and Anglophones. For example, the median incomes of Francophones are higher than those of French and English FOLS persons, with a gap of $6,000 for men and $9,000 for women. However, the mean income of French and English FOLS men is more than $3,500 higher than that of Anglophone men.

22. A strong proportion of Francophones in Saskatchewan have a double ethnolinguistic identity: 51% of them report that they identify with both the Francophone and Anglophone groups, compared to 15% who report identifying mainly or only with the Francophone group. Moreover, the majority of them report that it is important or very important (56%) for them to be able to use French in their daily life. Also, they consider it important or very important for individuals or organizations to work at developing the French-speaking community (60%), for government services to be provided in French (71%) and for linguistic rights to be respected in their province (79%).

Geographical maps

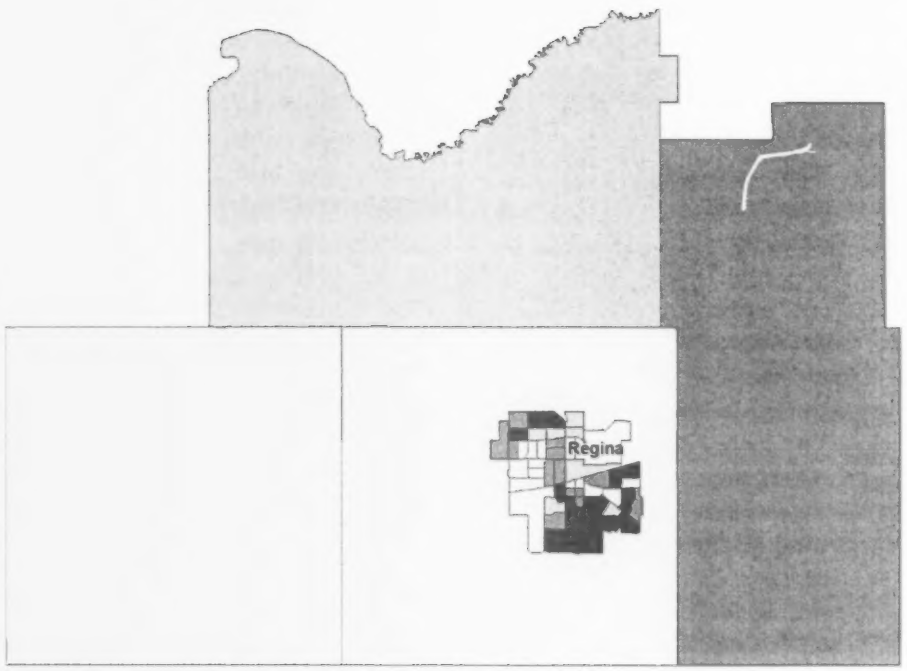
Map 1.1
Percentage of the population with French as first official language spoken (with random[22] distribution of the English-French category) by census divisions, Saskatchewan, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

22. The random distribution of the English-French category was implemented with the help of SAS software (RANUNI command) to attribute half of this category to the French group.

Map 1.2
Distribution of the population with French as first official language spoken (with random[23] distribution of the English-French category) within the Census Metropolitan Area of Regina by Census Tract, 2006

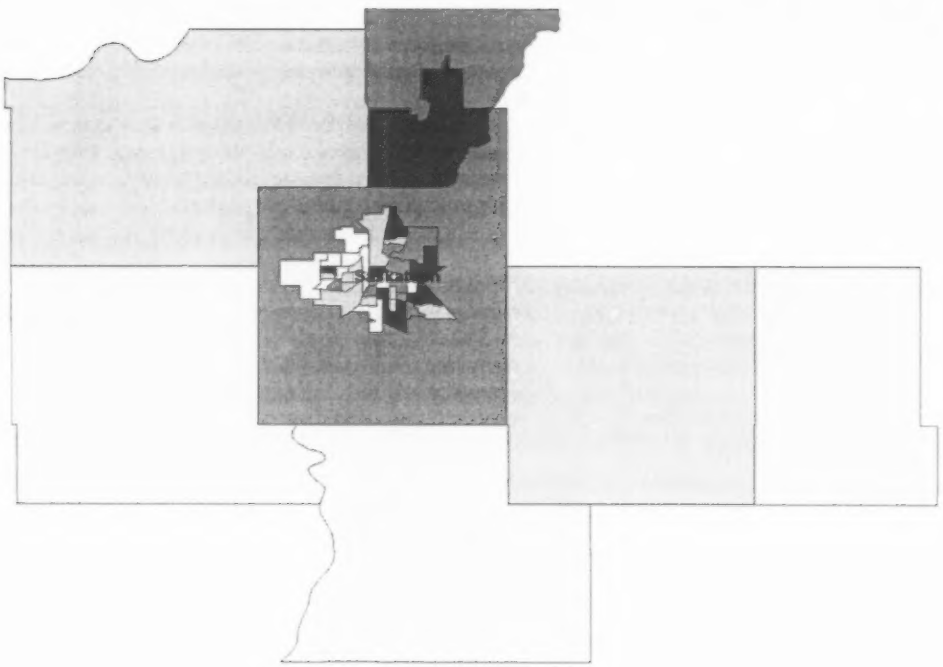


Scale	Number of tracts	% of the population
2.1 to 14.5%	(13)	56.9%
1.2 to 2.1%	(14)	29.3%
0.9 to 1.2%	(8)	3.0%
0 to 0.9%	(17)	10.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

23. The map's scale refers to the proportion of the Francophone population of a given census sector within the entire Francophone population of the census metropolitan area.

Map 1.3
Distribution of the population with French as first official language spoken (with random[24] distribution of the English-French category) within the Census Metropolitan Area of Saskatoon by Census Tract, 2006



Scale	Number of tracts	% of the population
2.59 to 5.32%	(13)	45.0%
1.7 to 2.59%	(11)	25.5%
1.24 to 1.7%	(14)	21.2%
0 to 1.24%	(14)	8.4%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

24. The map's scale refers to the proportion of the Francophone population of a given census sector within the entire Francophone population of the census metropolitan area.

Appendix A

Table A-1
Francophone population of Saskatchewan by region, census division and census subdivisions, 2006

Census division and census subdivisions[1]	Francophone population	
	percentage	number
Division No. 1	**2.3**	**670**
Argyle No. 1	3.7	10
Mount Pleasant No. 2	2.4	10
Carnduff	2.6	25
Enniskillen No. 3	2.3	10
Oxbow	3.1	35
Coalfields No. 4	2.6	10
Bienfait	1.3	10
Estevan No. 5	1.0	10
Estevan	1.3	125
Benson No. 35	3.4	15
Lampman	1.6	10
Reciprocity No. 32	17.1	60
Alida	8.3	10
Storthoaks No. 31	19.4	60
Storthoaks	12.5	10
Antler No. 61	14.7	75
Redvers	16.8	140
Carlyle	0.8	10
Kennedy	5.4	10
Wawota	2.0	10
Kenosee Lake	4.8	10
Maryfield No. 91	2.9	10
Division No. 2	**1.1**	**210**
Lake Alma No. 8	4.2	10
Laurier No. 38	2.9	10
Radville	3.5	25
Lomond No. 37	3.3	10
Macoun	6.1	10
Weyburn No. 67	1.1	10
Weyburn	1.2	110
Milestone	1.8	10

Table A-1
Francophone population of Saskatchewan by region, census division and census subdivisions, 2006 (continued)

Census division and census subdivisions[1]	Francophone population	
	percentage	number
Division No. 3	**9.2**	**1,188**
Hart Butte No. 11	4.9	10
Coronach	1.3	10
Poplar Valley No. 12	3.4	10
Rockglen	2.9	10
Glen McPherson No. 46	11.5	15
Mankota No. 45	10.5	40
Mankota	8.7	20
Waverley No. 44	5.9	25
Willow Bunch No. 42	8.5	35
Willow Bunch	31.7	95
Lake of the Rivers No. 72	6.2	20
Assiniboia	5.7	125
Stonehenge No. 73	3.4	15
Wood River No. 74	6.4	25
Lafleche	15.5	55
Pinto Creek No. 75	16.3	35
Kincaid	11.1	15
Auvergne No. 76	13.6	45
Ponteix	34.7	170
Vanguard	6.9	10
Gravelbourg No. 104	15.4	50
Gravelbourg	32.9	338
Sutton No. 103	8.5	25
Mossbank	3.0	10
Division No. 4	**1.6**	**170**
Val Marie	14.3	20
Eastend	2.2	10
Wise Creek No. 77	11.4	25
Shaunavon	2.5	40
Maple Creek No. 111	0.9	10
Maple Creek	0.7	15
Piapot No. 110	5.1	20
Lac Pelletier No. 107	3.8	20

Table A-1
Francophone population of Saskatchewan by region, census division and census subdivisions, 2006 (continued)

Census division and census subdivisions[1]	Francophone population	
	percentage	number
Division No. 5	**0.8**	**240**
Moosomin No. 121	1.9	10
Moosomin	0.7	15
Welwyn	16.7	25
Kipling	1.1	10
Wolseley	1.4	10
Elcapo No. 154	2.0	10
Broadview	1.7	10
Willowdale No. 153	3.0	10
Whitewood	4.7	40
Rocanville No. 151	1.8	10
Rocanville	1.1	10
Spy Hill No. 152	2.7	10
Spy Hill	7.5	15
Langenburg No. 181	1.8	10
Langenburg	1.0	10
Esterhazy	0.4	10
Grayson No. 184	1.9	10
Goodeve	16.7	10
Melville	0.6	25
Churchbridge	1.4	10
Division No. 6	**1.3**	**2,853**
Montmartre No. 126	3.0	15
Montmartre	11.3	45
Sedley	3.1	10
Lajord No. 128	1.5	15
Bratt's Lake No. 129	2.8	10
Redburn No. 130	4.1	10
Rouleau	3.8	15
Regina	1.4	2,545
Grand Coulee	2.3	10
Edenwold No. 158	0.4	15
Pilot Butte	0.5	10
Balgonie	1.4	20
South Qu'Appelle No. 157	0.9	10
Qu'Appelle	1.6	10
Indian Head	0.9	15
Balcarres	1.8	10
Katepwa	3.5	10
Fort Qu'Appelle	1.4	25
B-Say-Tah	7.3	15
Buena Vista	2.0	10
Lumsden	1.0	15
Earl Grey	4.0	10

Table A-1
Francophone population of Saskatchewan by region, census division and census subdivisions, 2006 (continued)

Census division and census subdivisions[1]	Francophone population	
	percentage	number
Division No. 7	**1.4**	**625**
Rodgers No. 133	13.0	15
Excelsior No. 166	1.3	10
Waldeck	3.4	10
Morse No. 165	2.3	10
Caron No. 162	2.0	10
Caronport	2.2	20
Moose Jaw No. 161	10.6	130
Moose Jaw	1.3	400
Marquis No. 191	2.5	10
King George No. 256	4.3	10
Division No. 8	**1.0**	**275**
Swift Current	1.5	215
Webb No. 138	1.8	10
Gull Lake	1.1	10
Leader	1.8	15
Division No. 9	**0.4**	**125**
Wallace No. 243	1.1	10
Yorkton	0.5	80
Canora	0.8	15
Cote No. 271	1.8	10
Preeceville No. 334	1.6	15
Division No. 10	**0.3**	**45**
Foam Lake	0.9	10
Wynyard	0.9	15
Lakeview No. 337	2.6	10
Sasman No. 336	1.0	10

Table A-1
Francophone population of Saskatchewan by region, census division and census subdivisions, 2006 (continued)

Census division and census subdivisions[1]	Francophone population	
	percentage	number
Division No. 11	**1.4**	**3,325**
Big Arm No. 251	3.9	10
Davidson	1.1	10
Outlook	0.5	10
Lanigan	1.7	20
Manitou Beach	4.3	10
Dundurn No. 314	1.6	10
Dundurn	1.6	10
Corman Park No. 344	1.6	130
Saskatoon	1.4	2,885
Langham	1.4	15
Warman	1.2	55
Blucher No. 343	2.5	40
Martensville	1.6	80
Allan	1.6	10
Osler	1.1	10
Clavet	2.9	10
Plunkett	12.5	10
Division No. 12	**1.2**	**258**
Rosetown	1.4	30
Fertile Valley No. 285	3.7	23
Marriott No. 317	3.7	15
Biggar No. 347	1.2	10
Biggar	2.1	40
Perdue No. 346	2.3	10
Vanscoy No. 345	0.6	15
Battle River No. 438	6.6	70
Battleford	1.3	45
Mosquito 109	2.5	10

Table A-1
Francophone population of Saskatchewan by region, census division and census subdivisions, 2006 (continued)

Census division and census subdivisions[1]	Francophone population	
	percentage	number
Division No. 13	**0.4**	**85**
Brock	8.7	10
Kindersley	0.2	10
Coleville	4.0	10
Dodsland	4.8	10
Macklin	0.8	10
Wilkie	0.9	10
Manitou Lake No. 442	1.7	10
Cut Knife No. 439	2.6	10
Division No. 14	**1.5**	**525**
Hudson Bay No. 394	0.7	10
Ponass Lake No. 367	2.4	15
Rose Valley	4.7	15
Spalding	7.3	15
Naicam	1.4	10
Archerwill	5.4	10
Bjorkdale No. 426	1.0	10
Tisdale	1.7	50
Melfort	0.5	25
Connaught No. 457	9.9	65
Arborfield No. 456	8.1	35
Zenon Park	60.5	115
Arborfield	8.2	25
Carrot River	1.1	10
Nipawin No. 487	0.9	10
Codette	4.7	10
Nipawin	0.8	30
Torch River No. 488	1.0	15
Choiceland	5.8	20

Table A-1
Francophone population of Saskatchewan by region, census division and census subdivisions, 2006 (continued)

Census division and census subdivisions[1]	Francophone population	
	percentage	number
Division No. 15	**3.4**	**2,653**
St. Peter No. 369	1.1	10
Humboldt	0.5	25
Bayne No. 371	5.9	30
Bruno	2.0	10
Grant No. 372	19.8	80
Prud'Homme	18.8	30
Vonda	14.1	45
Aberdeen No. 373	2.0	15
Aberdeen	5.7	30
Laird No. 404	0.9	10
Rosthern	3.0	40
Fish Creek No. 402	4.8	15
Hoodoo No. 401	3.7	30
Cudworth	2.2	15
Wakaw	3.0	25
Three Lakes No. 400	4.2	25
Lake Lenore No. 399	5.8	30
St. Brieux	9.7	45
Flett's Springs No. 429	1.4	10
Beatty	30.0	15
St. Louis No. 431	43.5	438
Domremy	28.0	35
St. Louis	16.7	70
Duck Lake No. 463	11.0	85
Duck Lake	8.6	50
Prince Albert No. 461	3.0	80
Prince Albert	3.0	995
Birch Hills No. 460	2.9	20
Candle Lake	1.9	15
Lakeland No. 521	1.4	15
Christopher Lake	7.0	15
Garden River No. 490	13.5	85
Albertville	22.7	25
Buckland No. 491	4.1	140
Paddockwood	7.4	10
Paddockwood No. 520	1.5	15

Table A-1
Francophone population of Saskatchewan by region, census division and census subdivisions, 2006 (continued)

Census division and census subdivisions[1]	Francophone population	
	percentage	number
Division No. 16	**2.7**	**970**
Maymont	7.7	10
Great Bend No. 405	2.2	10
Radisson	7.1	30
Blaine Lake No. 434	3.3	10
Marcelin	8.8	15
Douglas No. 436	7.9	30
Speers	26.7	20
North Battleford No. 437	2.7	20
North Battleford	1.9	245
Meeting Lake No. 466	3.5	15
Leask No. 464	3.0	25
Leask	3.8	15
Parkside	8.7	10
Shellbrook	3.0	35
Canwood No. 494	7.8	120
Debden	34.7	125
Spiritwood No. 496	5.1	65
Spiritwood	8.6	75
Leoville	6.2	20
Big River	6.2	45
Big River No. 555	1.8	15
Big River 118	0.7	10

Table A-1
Francophone population of Saskatchewan by region, census division and census subdivisions, 2006 (end)

Census division and census subdivisions[1]	Francophone population	
	percentage	number
Division No. 17	**1.2**	**493**
Meota No. 468	3.6	35
Cochin	4.9	10
Meota	6.7	20
Turtle River No. 469	6.0	20
Edam	3.9	15
Eldon No. 471	2.0	15
Wilton No. 472	1.0	15
Britannia No. 502	1.3	20
Lloydminster (Part)	0.7	60
Frenchman Butte No. 501	2.0	25
Paradise Hill	3.1	15
St. Walburg	1.6	10
Mervin	4.4	10
Turtleford	7.6	35
Mervin No. 499	1.6	20
Parkdale No. 498	4.2	30
Meadow Lake	1.1	50
Meadow Lake No. 588	1.5	40
Dorintosh	7.1	10
Makwa	15.8	15
Pierceland	3.0	15
Division No. 18	**0.4**	**125**
La Ronge	0.7	20
Denare Beach	1.3	10
Creighton	1.7	25
Pinehouse	0.9	10
Buffalo Narrows	1.4	15
Division No. 18, Unorganized	1.2	15
Canoe Lake 165	1.2	10

1. The list excludes census subdivisions where there are little or no Francophones.
Note: The Francophone term refers to first official language spoken.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Appendix B

Table B-1
Proportion of Francophones by language use in various domains of the public and private spheres, Saskatchewan, 2006

Language	Home		Friends		Immediate networks		Work		Institution and stores		Media	
	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV	%	CV
Mainly or only French[1]	18	10.3	8 [E]	17.9	9 [E]	20.1	10 [E]	16.7	x	x	3 [E]	27.0
English and French	11 [E]	18.5	11 [E]	18.7	12	14.5	8 [E]	21.9	3 [E]	31.0	9 [E]	17.6
Mainly or only English[2]	71	3.5	81	2.9	79	3.1	81	3.0	96	1.0	88	2.1
Total	**100**	**0.0**	**100**	**0.0**	**100**	**0.0**	**100**	**0.0**	**100**	**0.0**	**100**	**0.0**

CV coefficient of variation
1. Refers to the sum of the "French only" and "Much more French than English" categories.
2. Refers to the sum of the "English only" and "Much more English than French" categories.
Note: The term Francophone refers to the first official language spoken.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities, 2006.

Appendix C

Note on the construction of the daily language use indices

The indices used in this section were developed in the following manner. Whether it comes to the use of French or English, in all cases where people use only the majority language, they are assigned a value of 1, while those who use only the minority language are assigned a value of 5. In general, most questions consisted of a scale with five levels. For certain questions, there were only three possible categories: "French", "French and English", and "English". The median category therefore corresponds to a value of 3.

Two approaches were used to present the results covering each of the indices: one by language categories, the other by average level of use of languages. The second approach consisted essentially of summing the values obtained from each of the questions and dividing this sum by the number of questions answered by the respondent. For the first approach, the average scores obtained were regrouped into five categories. However, given that the results consisted of a continuous scale from 1 to 5, we identified thresholds which allowed us to redistribute the values among the following five language categories: "Only the majority language", "Mainly the majority language", "Both languages equally", "Mainly the minority language", "Only the minority language". The corresponding thresholds for these categories are as follows: "1 to 1.49", "1.50 to 2.49", "2.50 to 3.49", "3.50 to 4.49" and "4.50 to 5.0". Since no perfect solution exists to carry out such a distribution, this approach has the advantage of centering the values on either side of the median category and cutting down the range of values at the extremities of the scale.

Finally, the general language use index was drawn up not by using the average values for all 23 variables, but by adding the value obtained for the question on languages used with friends to the average values obtained on each of the four following indices: languages at work, immediate contacts, institutions and media. Such an approach offers the advantage of not assigning too much importance to a domain made up of numerous questions to the detriment of another composed of fewer questions.

Lastly it should be noted that information covering language used at home was used in the same manner as that regarding friends. By using both the information on language spoken most often and language spoken regularly, the variable created is made up of the same five categories explained above.

Appendix D

Description of concentration index

Dissemination area: a small, relatively stable geographic unit. All dissemination areas have roughly the same number of residents, namely 400 to 700 persons. For a complete definition, see the 2006 Census Dictionary.

The definition of concentration takes into account both the proportion and the number of official-language minority persons within a dissemination area. A strong concentration of the minority group exists when the Francophone population within a dissemination area makes up at least 50% of the overall population or at least 200 persons. An average concentration refers to a situation where the proportion is at least 10% but less than 50% and the number of Francophones is equal to or more than 50 but less than 200. Finally, the concentration of Francophones is considered to be weak when their proportion within the dissemination area is less than 10% or their number is less than 50 persons.

Once a concentration class (ie. weak, average or strong) was assigned to all the dissemination areas in a given municipality (or census subdivision), we chose to assign to the Francophone population of that municipality the concentration class (or level) containing the largest proportion of the minority population. The total, which represents the largest portion of the total Francophone population of the municipality, tells us the concentration class assigned to Francophones of that municipality. In other words, when we state that 79.4% of the Francophones living in Saskatchewan are weakly concentrated within their municipality of residence, this means that 79.4% of them live in municipalities where, in the majority of cases, either their number is lower than 50 persons or their proportion is lower than 10% of the population within their dissemination area of residence.

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